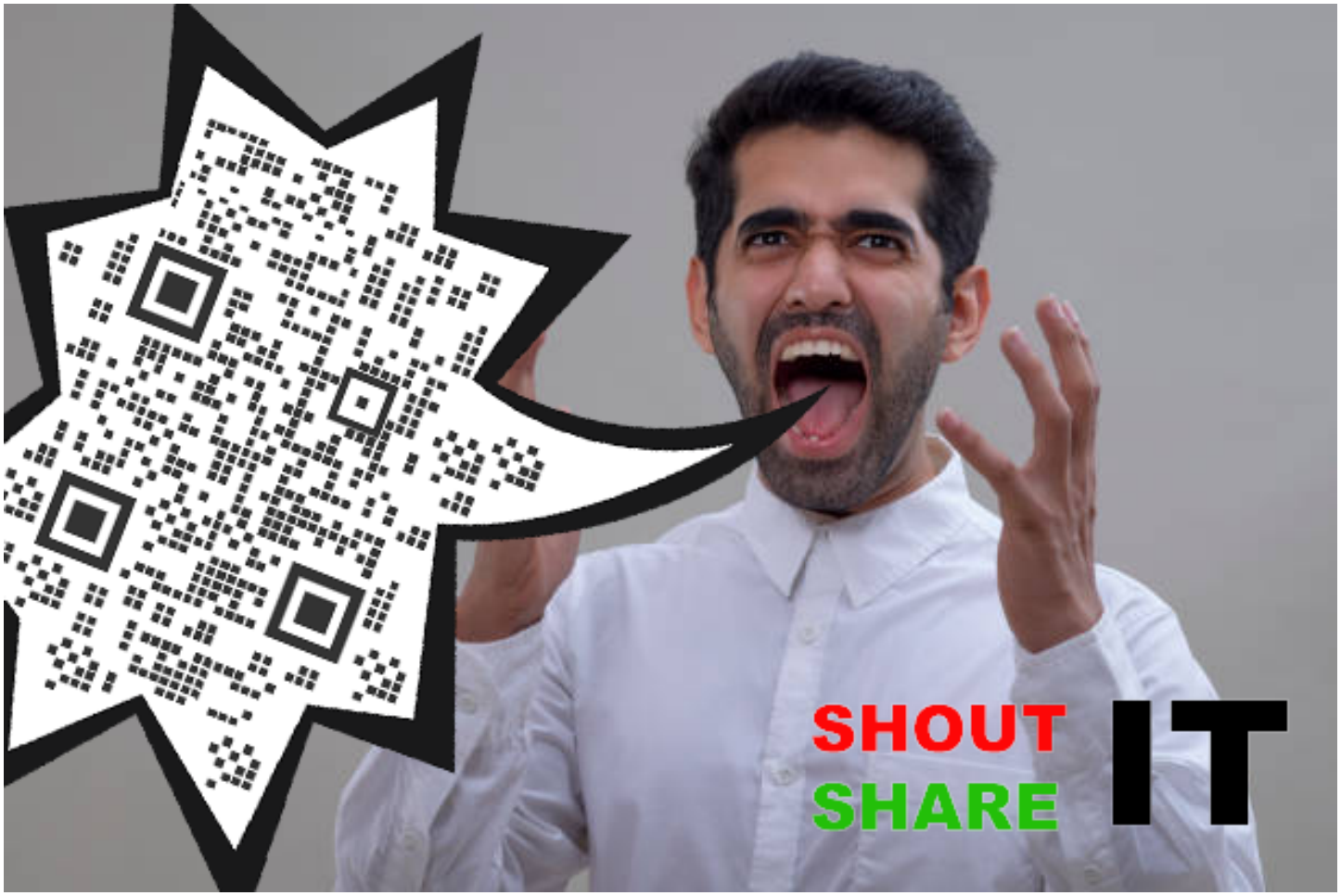
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 176

Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry
WM. A. TAYLOR, Chief

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER March 27, 1915

GROUP CLASSIFICATION AND VARIETAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME AMERICAN POTATOES

By

WILLIAM STUART, Horticulturist

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BULLETIN OF THE
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(PROFESSIONAL PAPER.)

GROUP CLASSIFICATION AND VARIETAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME AMERICAN POTATOES.

By WILLIAM STUART.
Horticulturist, Horticultural and Pomological Investigations.

INTRODUCTION.

To those familiar with the present almost hopeless state of potato nomenclature it is apparent that there is a growing need for some simple and fairly reliable method by which the student and grower can recognize varieties well enough at least to place them in the family or group to which they belong. The classification of varieties into groups or families is admittedly the first step toward a satisfactory or intelligent study of the varieties themselves. The increasing necessity for such study is clearly demonstrated by the large number of old varieties offered to the public each year under the guise of new names. This practice has naturally led to much confusion, and the task of restoring order out of the present chaos is a difficult one.

EARLY EFFORTS AT CLASSIFICATION.

One of the earliest and most careful attempts to classify varieties into groups which has yet come to the writer's notice is that of Vilmorin,[1] who in 1882 and again in 1886 and 1902 published the results of many years' observations of a very complete collection of potato varieties. These varieties were grouped into 12 classes in 1886, and the 12 classes were further subdivided into 30 sections. In the 1902 edition only 9 classes were made, but these 9 classes were subdivided into 40 sections. The classification of the main groups is based on the color and shape of the tubers; that of the sections is based on the color, shape, and size of the tubers and the depth of the eyes, the color of the sprouts in the dark, and the color of the flowers.

[1] Vilmorin, C. P. H. L. de. Catalogue Méthodique et Synonymique des Principales Variétés des Pommes de Terre. Paris, 1882. Ed. 2, corr. et aug. de plus de 200 variétés, 51 p., Paris, 1886. Ed. 3, refond. et aug. de plus de six cents variétés, 57 p., Paris, 1902.

NOTE.—This bulletin is of value to plant breeders and potato specialists in all sections of the country.

The 9 classes are as follows:

(1) Yellow, round.
(2) Yellow, oblong.
(3) Yellow, long.
(4) Flesh colored, oblong.
(5) Rose or red, round.
(6) Rose or red, oblong.
(7) Rose or red, long.
(8) Violet colored.
(9) Streaked (mottled).

The varieties included in class 1 are divided into ten sections, of which section 2 is perhaps a representative example.

SECTION 2.—Tubers yellow or white, round; flowers colored, often abundant; flesh white; sprouts violet, more or less colored.

One of the ablest attempts at group classification in this country is that of Kohler,[1] who, in March, 1909, published the first results of his studies on the classification of potato varieties. His grouping of the varieties is based upon the following points: (1) Characteristics of vines; (2) shape of tubers; (3) color of tubers.

Eleven groups were described in 1909, viz:

(1) Tuberosum group.
(2) Rural group.
(3) Endurance group.
(4) Seedling B group.
(5) Green Mountain group.
(6) Carman group.
(7) Early Michigan group.
(8) Milwaukee group.
(9) Russet group.
(10) Ohio group.
(11) Early Market group.

In a subsequent publication, April, 1910, Kohler retained the same number of groups, but submitted new names for four of them, his 1910 list being as follows:

(1) Tuberosum group.
(2) Wohltmann group.
(3) Rural group.
(4) Endurance group.
(5) Factor group.
(6) Sharp's Express group.
(7) Green Mountain group.
(8) Michigan group.
(9) Russet group.
(10) Ohio group.
(11) Cobbler group.

In many respects Kohler's grouping is satisfactory, but one might question the advisability of giving to any one group the name "Tuberosum." If all of the cultivated varieties are to be regarded as belonging to *Solanum tuberosum*, a group of only a few varieties can not be considered as exclusively entitled to such a designation. Exception might also be taken to three of the 1910 groups—Wohltmann, Factor, and Sharp's Express—which derive their group names from foreign varieties. It would seem desirable that the type variety should be one of American origin.

In 1912 Milward [2] mentions three groups as representing distinctive types. These he called the round-white, the long-white, and the Rose groups.

[1] Kohler, A. R. Potato experiments and studies at University farm. Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 114, p. 311–319, 1909.

Kohler, A. R. Potato experiments and studies at University farm in 1909. Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 118, p. 90–100, illus., 1910.

[2] Milward, J. G. Commercial varieties of potatoes for Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 225, p. 7, 1912.

While this is an easy and simple classification to follow, particularly in the Rose group, it is impossible to make any close study of varietal relationship based on the shape of the tuber alone. Milward's classification is, of course, only intended to represent three standard market types of potatoes which are commonly recognized by the dealer when purchasing table stock. All of the varieties of the Rural and Green Mountain types fall into the round group, and these are generally known as Rurals. Those of the long-tuber type are generally known as Burbanks. The Rose group includes all varieties having elongated or ovoid tubers with flesh-colored or pink skin. In some respects this classification is most unfortunate, since it does not encourage the purification of varieties as regards mixture. Unscrupulous dealers have taken advantage of this situation and have disposed of such stock for seed purposes, thereby contributing in a large measure to the present nomenclatorial difficulties.[1]

The object of this bulletin is to furnish a working plan which may be used in determining the group or family to which a variety belongs. It is hoped that in many cases it will also make possible the determination of the varieties themselves.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

In presenting the following classification key and group descriptions, no one realizes more clearly than does the writer that there is still much to be desired. It is hoped, however, that this classification will serve as a starting point upon which to base further studies. It is quite probable that the groups here presented will in many cases resolve themselves into one or more subgroups or sections which are based on finer distinctions than those given for the group as a whole. It is equally certain that some new groups will have to be made in order to include those varieties which do not at present seem to fit into any of the classes now proposed.

The value of studying varietal groups, rather than a collection of varieties as a whole, can not be too strongly emphasized. When the varieties falling into such groups are planted in adjacent rows the comparative differences, as well as similarities, are more easily noted. The recognition of old varieties under new names is almost certain

[1] Since the preparation of this manuscript, the Agricultural Extension Department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture has published Extension Bulletin No. 20, entitled "Identification of Potato Varieties." The author of this bulletin, C. L. Fitch, makes the following statement: "The identification of varieties of potatoes will be considered under three heads: 1. The varieties of interest to Iowa growers and merchants, pp. 3–4. 2. Tubers described and tuber parts named; the influence of conditions on shape and color, pp. 5–14. 3. Varieties described and identified by the tuber form and color markings, pp. 14–32."

Under part 3 the author discusses seven groups, or classes, as follows: Rural, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Burbank, Peerless or Pearl, and Bliss Triumph. Each group is well illustrated by photographs showing the range of variation in shape of the tubers. Taken as a whole, the bulletin is an exceedingly interesting one and should prove of considerable value in the study of potato varieties.

to result from such a study and should tend to discourage the present practice of some of the seedsmen who manufacture new varieties out of old ones.

CLASSIFICATION KEY.[1]

Group 1.—Cobbler.

Tubers: Roundish; skin creamy white.

Sprouts: Base, leaf scales, and tips slightly or distinctly tinged with reddish violet or magenta. In many cases the color is absent.

Flowers: Light rose-purple; under intense heat may be almost white.

Group 2.—Triumph.

Tubers: Roundish; skin creamy white, with more or less numerous splashes of red, or carmine, or solid red; maturing very early.

Sprouts: Base, leaf scales, and tips more or less deeply suffused with reddish violet.

Flowers: Very light rose-purple.

Group 3.—Early Michigan.

Tubers: Oblong or elongate-flattened; skin white or creamy white, occasionally suffused with pink around bud-eye cluster in Early Albino.

Sprouts: Base light rose-purple; tips creamy white or light rose-purple.

Flowers: White.

Group 4.—Rose.

Tubers: Roundish oblong to elongate-flattened or spindle-shape flattened; skin flesh colored or pink, or (in the case of the White Rose) white.

Sprouts: Base and internodes creamy white to deep rose-lilac; leaf scales and tips cream to rose-lilac.

Flowers: White in sections 1 and 2; rose-lilac in section 3.

Group 5.—Early Ohio.

Tubers: Round, oblong, or ovoid; skin flesh colored or light pink, with numerous small, raised, russet dots.

Sprouts: Base, leaf scales, and tips more or less deeply suffused with carmine-lilac to violet-lilac or magenta.

Flowers: White.

Group 6.—Hebron.

Tubers: Elongated, somewhat flattened, sometimes spindle shaped; skin creamy white, more or less clouded with flesh color or light pink.

Sprouts: Base creamy white to light lilac; leaf scales and tips pure mauve to magenta, but color sometimes absent.

Flowers: White.

Group 7.—Burbank.

Tubers: Long, cylindrical to somewhat flattened, inclined to be slightly spindle shaped; skin white to light creamy white, smooth and glistening, or deep russet in the case of section 2.

Sprouts: Base creamy white or faintly tinged with magenta; leaf scales and tips usually lightly tinged with magenta.

Flowers: White.

Group 8.—Green Mountain.

Tubers: Moderately to distinctly oblong, usually broad, flattened; skin a dull creamy or light russet color, frequently having russet-brown splashes toward the seed end.

Sprouts: Section 1—base, leaf scales, and tips creamy white; section 2—base usually white, occasionally tinged with magenta; leaf scales and tips tinged with lilac to magenta.

Flowers: White.

[1] The color values are based upon the chart published by the French Chrysanthemum Society, Paris, 1905.

FIG. 1.—FOUR VIEWS OF IRISH COBBLER POTATOES.

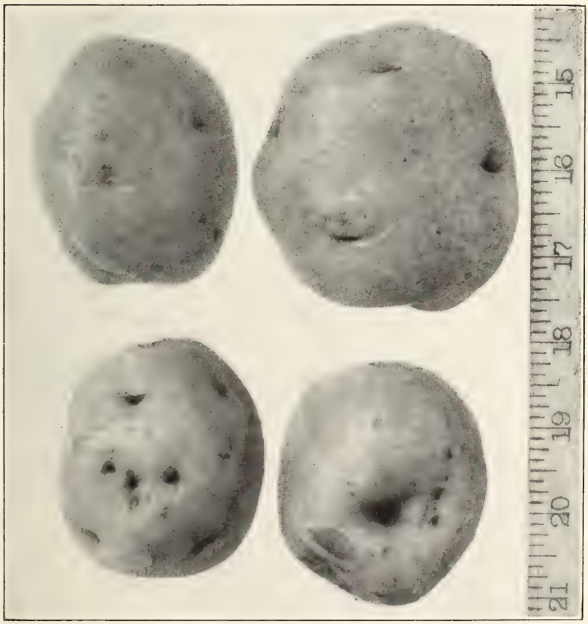
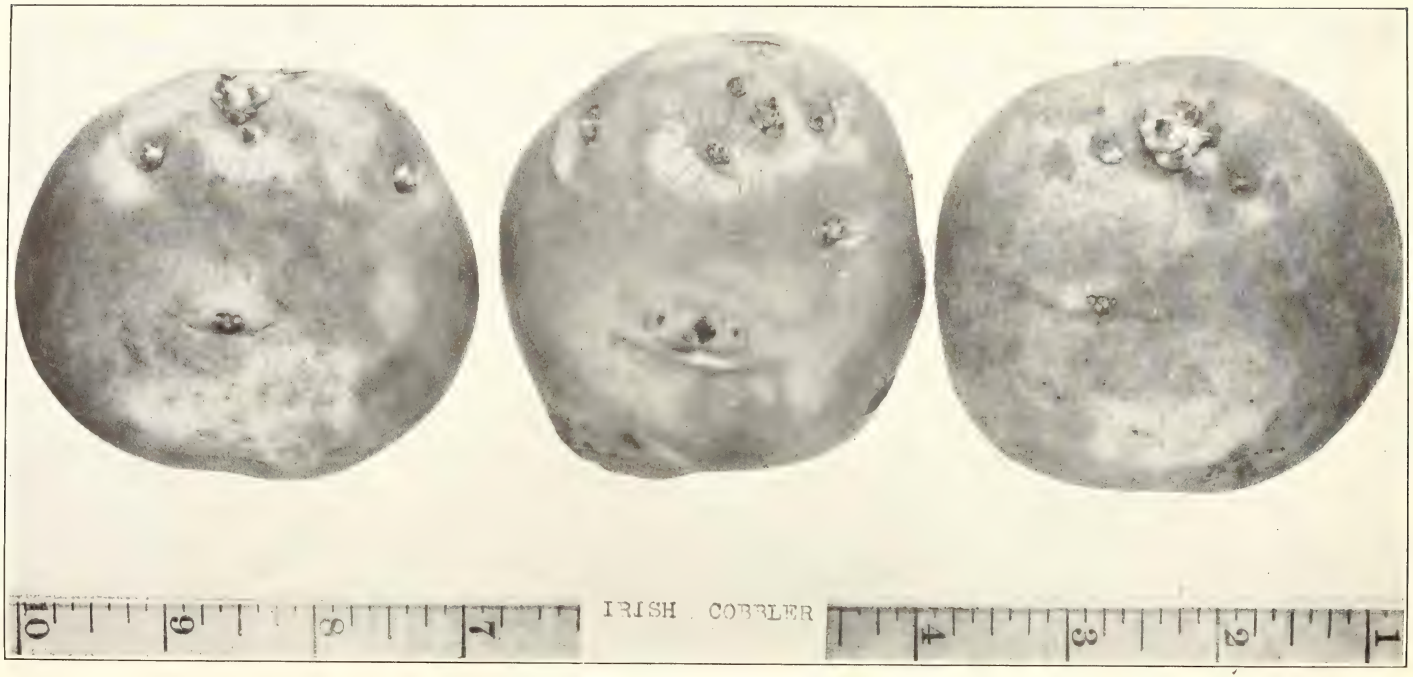


FIG. 2.—FOUR VIEWS OF EXTRA-EARLY EUREKA POTATOES.

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 1.



THREE IRISH COBBLER POTATOES, GROUP 1.

A desirable type and ideal seed size.

TWO IRISH COBBLER POTATOES, GROUP 1.

The tuber on the left, while desirable in shape, has eyes that are too deep. The tuber on the right shows a tendency to run out, as evidenced by the pointed seed end.

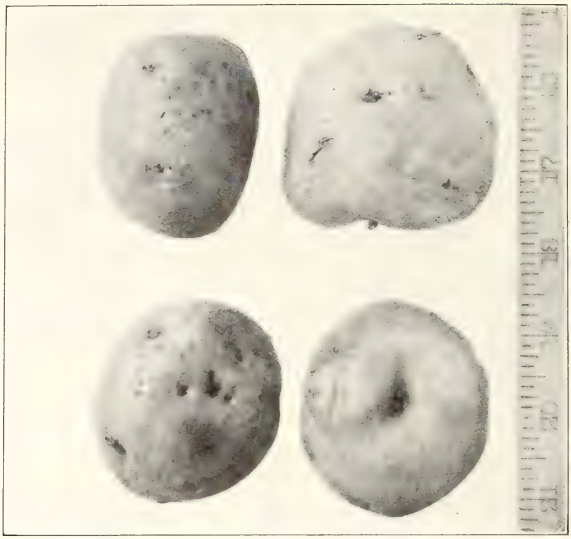


FIG. 1.—FOUR VIEWS OF QUICK LUNCH POTATOES.

FIG. 2.—FOUR VIEWS OF TRIUMPH (BLISS'S) POTATOES.

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 2.

THREE TYPICAL EARLY MICHIGAN POTATOES, GROUP 3.

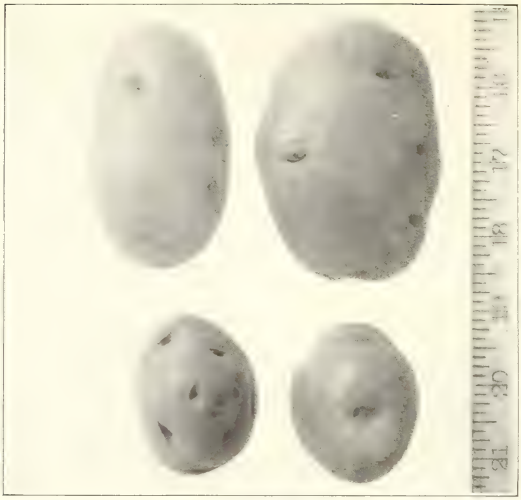


FIG. 1.—FOUR VIEWS OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES GROWN IN MAINE.

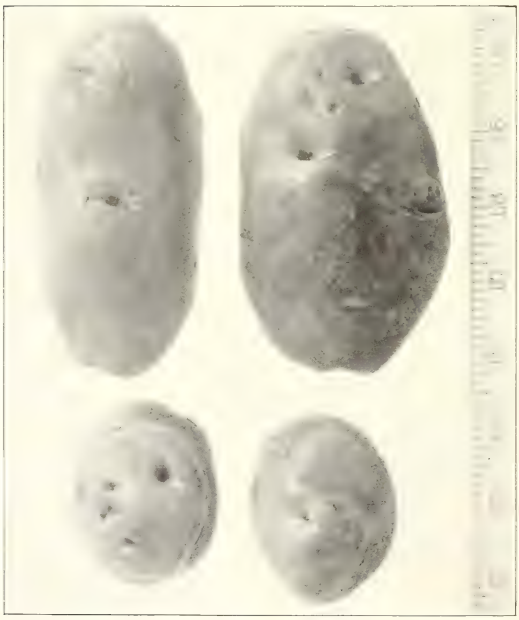


FIG. 2.—FOUR VIEWS OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES GROWN IN MINNESOTA.

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 4, SECTION 1.

Group 9.—Rural.

Tubers: Broadly round-flattened to short oblong, or distinctly oblong-flattened; skin creamy white, or deep russet in the case of section 20.

Sprouts: Base dull white; leaf scales and tips violet-purple to pansy violet.

Flowers: Central portion of corolla deep violet, with the purple growing lighter toward the outer portion; five points of corolla white, or nearly so.

Group 10.—Pearl.

Tubers: Round-flattened to heart-shape flattened, usually heavily shouldered; skin dull white, dull russet, or brownish white in section 1 or a deep bluish purple in section 2.

Sprouts: Section 1—base, leaf scales, and tips usually faintly tinged with lilac; section 2—base, leaf scales, and tips vinous mauve.

Flowers: White.

Group 11.—Peachblow.

Tubers: Round to round-flattened or round-oblong; skin creamy white, splashed with crimson or solid pink; eyes usually bright carmine. Includes some early-maturing varieties.

Sprouts: Base, leaf scales, and tips more or less suffused with reddish violet.

Flowers: Purple.

In deciding upon the name by which each group shall be known an attempt has been made to select that of the variety which seems most nearly to represent the group as a whole and which, at the same time, is most widely known.

In the group descriptions which follow an effort has been made to give the general characteristics of the vines and tubers for the group as a whole. It is realized, however, that in all probability the descriptions more closely approach the characters of the variety furnishing the group name.

All descriptions of the color of the sprouts are based on the observation of tubers sprouted in a dark chamber.

1.—COBBLER GROUP.

The Cobbler group represents a class of early-maturing potatoes. The Irish Cobbler is by far the most extensively grown variety of this group, being almost universally raised for an early crop in the Norfolk and Eastern Shore trucking districts of Virginia and Maryland. It is also rather extensively grown in other trucking centers and is gradually supplanting such varieties as the Triumph and the Spaulding No. 4. Large quantities of Irish Cobblers are also grown in northern Maine to supply seed for southern truck growers. Plates I, II, and III illustrate different types of potatoes belonging to group 1.

Description.—Matures early. Vines medium to above medium in size, with somewhat spreading habit of growth. Stems dark green, stocky, and rather short jointed. Leaves large, flat, more or less flaccid, and a medium dark green. Flowers numerous, rather large, light purple or rose-lilac; under intense heat the color may be practically unexpressed. Tubers roundish with blunt ends, the stem end often being notched rather deeply and giving a shouldered appearance to the tuber (Pl. I, figs. 1 and 2). Eyes medium in number, varying from shallow to rather deep, particularly in the

bud-eye cluster (Pls. II and III). Skin smooth and of a light, creamy white color. Sprouts short and rather stubby, varying in color at the base from a very faint reddish violet or magenta to a perceptible coloration; the tips and leaf scales are usually tinged with the same color. Occasionally the color seems to be almost, if not entirely, absent.

The following varieties belong to this group and are, to all intents and purposes, identical:

Early Dixie.
Early Eureka.
Early Petoskey.
Early Standard.
Early Vicktor.
Extra-Early Eureka (Pl. I, fig. 2).
Flourball.
Irish Cobbler (Pl. I, fig. 1; Pls. II and III).
Potentate.

2.—TRIUMPH GROUP.

The Triumph group is composed of a few very early varieties having roundish tubers and a dwarf habit of growth. Only one member of this group, the Triumph, can be regarded as having any considerable commercial importance. Both the Triumph and the Quick Lunch potatoes are illustrated in Plate IV.

Description.—Ripens very early, but the yield is usually low. Vines dwarfed and fairly compact, not much branched. Stems short, stocky, dark green. Leaves medium large and dark green. Flowers purple or rose-lilac. Tubers round with blunt to obtuse ends, slightly to distinctly shouldered (Pl. IV, fig. 1). Eyes medium in number and depth; bud-eye cluster generally deeply set. Skin creamy white, occasionally with pink eyes or splashes (as in the White Triumph), with few or many splashes of crimson (as in the Quick Lunch and Noroton Beauty), or solid red, or occasionally splashed with carmine (as in the Triumph). Flesh a creamy white. Sprouts have base, leaf scales, and tips more or less deeply diffused with reddish violet.

The varieties which seem to belong to this group are the following:

Honeoye Rose.[1]
Noroton Beauty.
Quick Lunch (Pl. IV, fig. 1).
Triumph (Bliss's) (Pl. IV, fig. 2).
White Triumph.

3.—EARLY MICHIGAN GROUP.

This group has been provided for the purpose of accommodating certain early white-skinned varieties which, owing to their habit of growth, color of flowers, and color and shape of tubers, could not be included in any of the other groups. Thus far the study which has been given to the possible members of this group has been insufficient to permit a description which would fairly represent them. Plate V shows three typical Early Michigan potatoes.

Description.—Matures early. Vines of medium size, resembling those of the Early Ohio group. Flowers white. Tubers oblong-flattened to elongate-flattened or ovoid. Eyes numerous. Skin white or creamy white or, in the case of the Early Albino, occasionally suffused with pink around the bud-eye cluster. Sprouts light rose-purple at the base, with the scales and tips creamy white or tinged with light rose-purple.

[1] The first three varieties are considered identical.

The varieties in this group which have been studied are the Early Albino, Early Michigan (Pl. V), and Early Puritan.

Further investigation will doubtless result in the inclusion of a number of other varieties.

4.—ROSE GROUP.

In point of numbers the Rose group is one of the largest, if not the largest, group under this classification. With the exception of the Extra-Early White Rose, all of the varieties in this group have pink-skinned tubers, and all save the Late Rose may be classed as early-maturing varieties.

In order to accommodate certain varieties which apparently belong to this group, but which differ either in shape of tubers, color of sprouts, or flowers, it has been found necessary to make three sections, in the first of which are included the true Early Rose types. The vine description of the Early Rose in section 1 will serve reasonably well for all. Plates VI, VII, and VIII illustrate the different varieties belonging, respectively, to sections 1, 2, and 3.

Description.—Section 1: Vines of medium height, with stout, rather erect, dark-green stems and medium to large leaves. Flowers rather abundant, white. Tubers elongated or oblong, usually flattish at the center and tapering gradually toward each end; stem and seed end rather blunt. In the North, tubers tend to become shorter, thicker, and more nearly round. (Pl. VI, figs. 1 and 2.) Eyes numerous, shallow to medium in depth, but sharply marked; sometimes protuberant. Skin smooth and, except in the Extra-Early White Rose, of a rather deeper shade of flesh color or pink than the Early Ohio. Flesh creamy white, sometimes streaked with red. Sprouts rather long, medium thick, the base not much enlarged (Pl. IX, fig. 1) and usually clearly tinted with rose-lilac; leaf scales and tips creamy white or tinged with rose-lilac.

The following varieties are thought to belong to section 1:

Clark's No. 1.
Early Durham.
Early Fortune.
Early Maine.
Early Norther.
Early Rose (Pl. VI).
Early Roser.
Early Thoroughbred.
Early Vermont.
Early Walters.
Extra-Early Fillbasket.
Extra-Early Vermont.
Extra-Early White Rose.
Houlton Rose.
Late Rose.
Northern Beauty.
Rochester Rose.
Somers' Extra Early.
Thorburn.

Section 2: Vines larger and more luxuriant than those of section 1. Flowers white. Tubers broad-roundish to short-oblong, flattened (Pl. VII). Eyes not very numerous and rather shallow. Skin slightly deeper colored than that of the Early Rose. Sprouts shorter and thicker and usually considerably enlarged at the base; color of sprouts mauve; leaf scales and tips deep mauve or magenta.

The varieties classed under section 2 are the Manistee (Early and Improved) and Spaulding No. 4 (Pl. VII).

Section 3: Vines quite similar to those of section 1. Flowers purple or rose-lilac. Tubers oblong, rather broad and thick, more or less flattened, large (Pl. VIII). Eyes

numerous, usually deeply colored. Skin much deeper pink than that of the Early Rose. Sprouts short, stubby, and showing about as much color as those in section 2.

The varieties now thought to belong to section 3 follow.

Crine's Lightning.
Extra Early Red Rose.
Jones Pink-Eyed Seedling.
Lee's Favorite.
Livingston.
New Ideal (Pl. VIII).
New Scotch Rose.
Old Early Rose (Pl. VIII).
Seneca Beauty.

5.—EARLY OHIO GROUP.

This group is relatively more important than that of the Rose, owing to the fact that the Early Ohio variety is much more extensively grown. In the potato-growing regions of the Middle West the Early Ohio is still one of the leading commercial varieties. This is particularly true in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and in the valley of the Kansas (Kaw) River; it is equally true in other less well-known localities. While in many respects the varieties in this group are very similar to those of the Rose group, there are certain distinguishing characters which make their recognition comparatively easy. Plate IX, figure 2, and Plate X show different views of the Early Ohio.

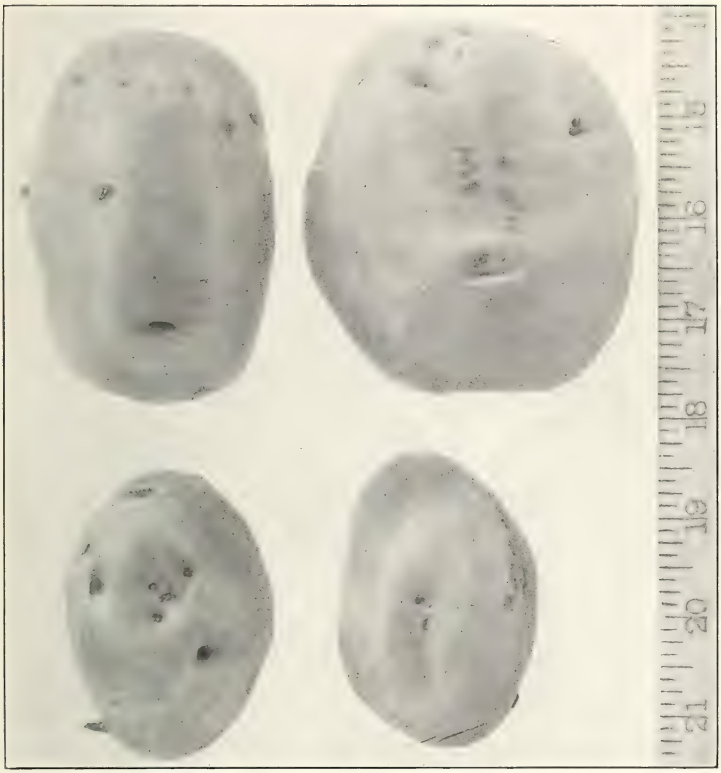
Description.—Vines very similar to those of the Early Rose in habit of growth, character of foliage, and color of flowers; they mature a little earlier, however. Flowers white. Tubers round-oblong with full, rounded seed and stem ends (Pl. X). Eyes numerous, rather shallow, but strong, sometimes protuberant. Skin or flesh light pink, except in the case of the White Ohio, with deeper color around the eyes, particularly around the bud-eye cluster. Surface of skin more or less numerously dotted with small corky dots (lenticels). (Pl. X, tuber 157.) These dots either do not occur at all or are relatively inconspicuous on the Rose varieties. Sprouts short, much enlarged at the base (Pl. IX, fig. 2), color varying from carmine-violet to violet-lilac or magenta-lilac.

Apparently most of the varietal members of this group are simply renamed Early Ohios; at least this statement is true of the first four varieties in the following list:

Early Ohio (Pl. X).
Early Market.
Prize Early Dakota (Pl. X).
Ratekin's Red River Special.
Early Acme.
Early Six Weeks.
Late Ohio.
White Ohio.

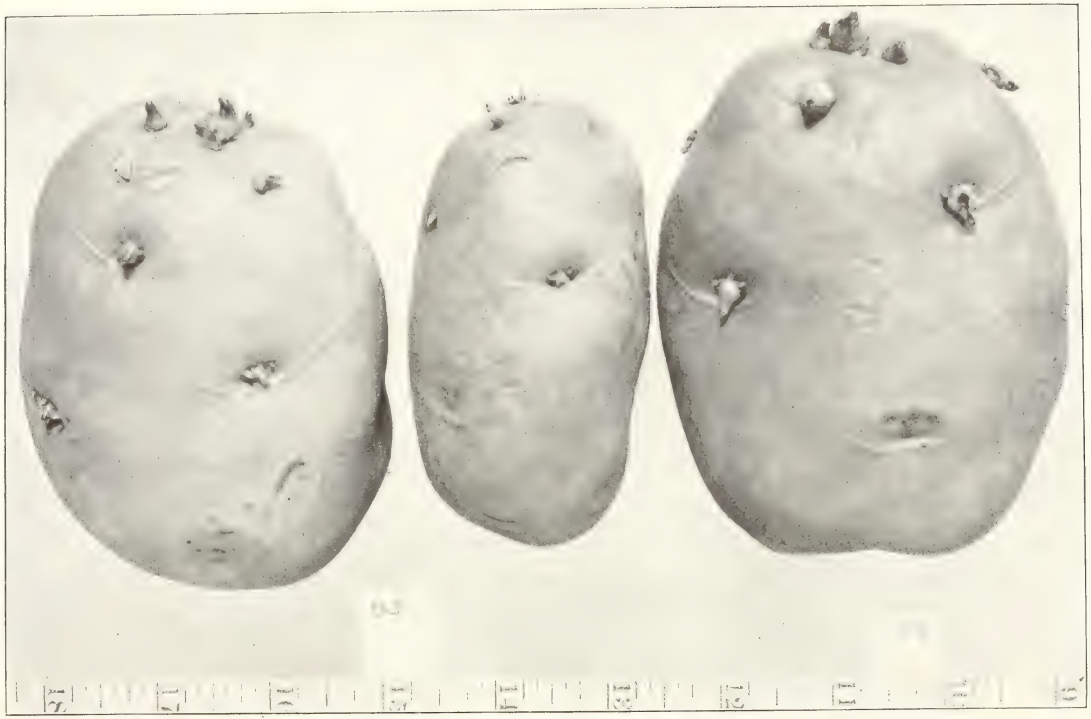
6.—HEBRON GROUP.

The varieties in the Hebron group are chiefly distinguished from those in the Rose group by the color of their tubers. Most of them are early-maturing varieties. The Early and Late Beauties of Hebron were rather extensively grown a quarter of a century or more ago, but are now seldom grown commercially. Their decadence has been largely due to the fact that they are very susceptible to the late-blight. Another factor which may have had some influence in this direction is the shape of the tuber, which is undesirably long.



POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 4, SECTION 2.

Four views of Spaulding No. 4, (Rose No. 4).



POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 4, SECTION 3.

Tubers 65 show the relative breadth and thickness of the Old Early Rose; tuber 106, the relative breadth of the New Ideal.

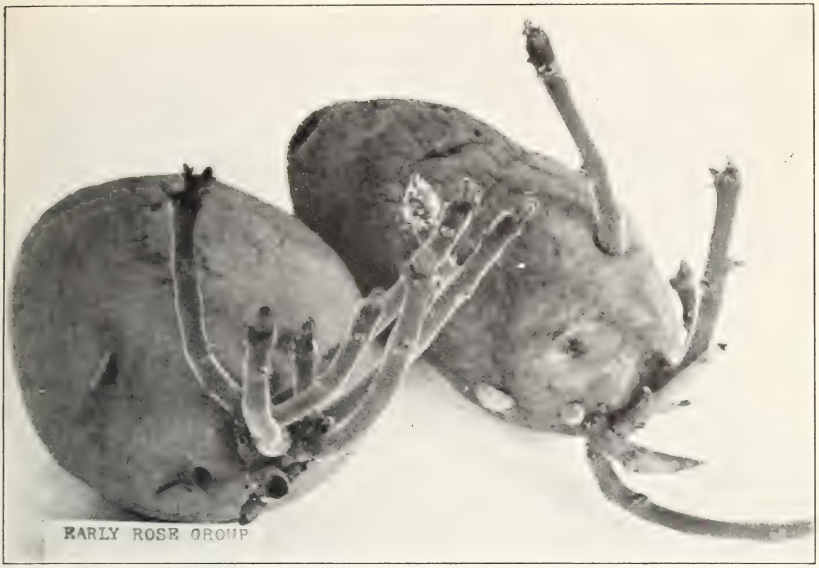
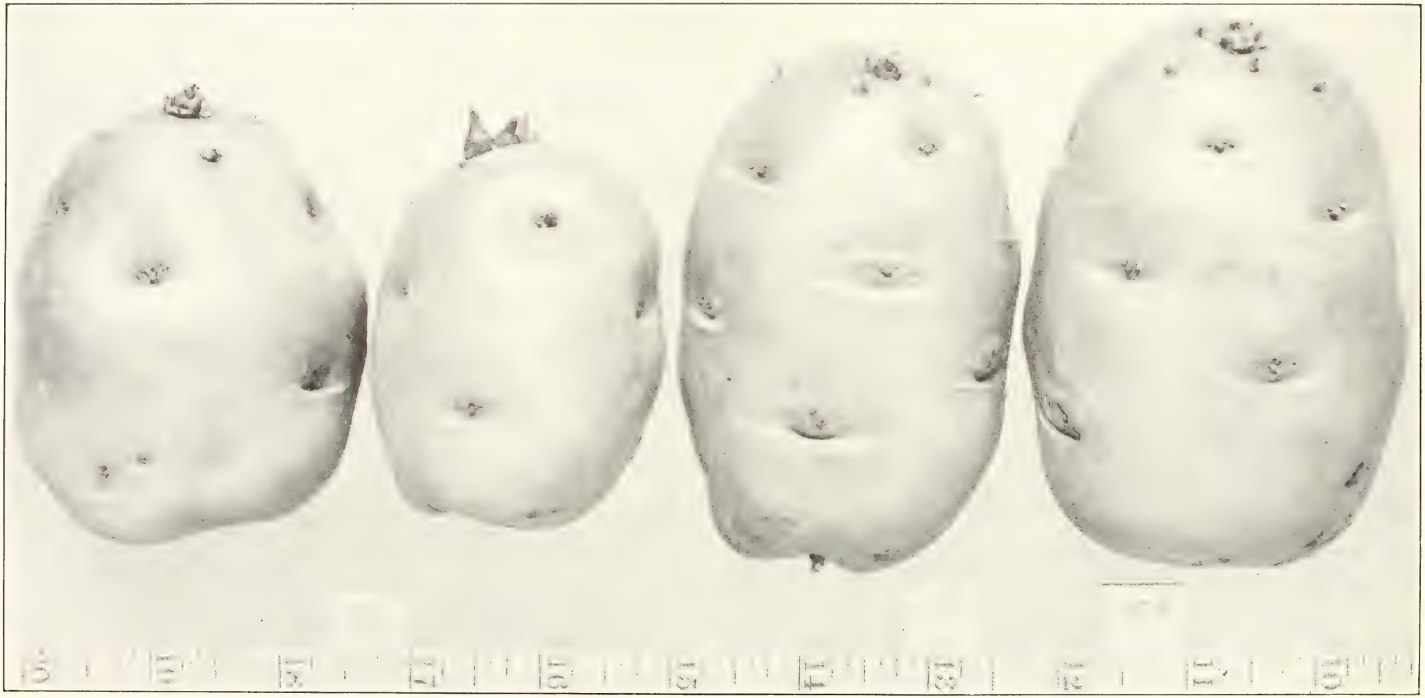


FIG. 1.—POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 4.

FIG. 2.—POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 5.

CHARACTER OF POTATO SPROUTS IN THE LIGHT.



POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 5.

Tubers 152 and 157 are Early Ohio; tuber 169 is Prize Early Dakota. Nos. 157 and 169 represent a good type of Early Ohio, although the latter bears a different name.

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 6.

Tuber 188 is Late Beauty of Hebron; tubers 195, Columbus.

THREE POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 7, SECTION 1.

Tubers 392 show the relative breadth and thickness of Pride of Multnomah; tuber 417 shows the breadth of White Beauty.

FOUR POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 7.

Tubers 339 show the relative breadth and thickness of Burbank's Seedling (section 1); tubers 558, of Russet Burbank (section 2).

Fig. 1.—Short-Oblong or Broadly Roundish Flattened Type of Green Mountain Potato.

Fig. 2.—Distinctly Oblong-Flattened and More Characteristic Type of Green Mountain Potato.

THREE POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 8, SECTION 1.

Description.—Varieties of this group mature medium early, except in the case of the Late Beauty of Hebron. Vines very similar to those of the Early Rose. Flowers white. Tubers elongated, somewhat flattened, with rather blunt ends, occasionally spindle shaped (Pl. XI). Eyes numerous, medium deep. Skin creamy white, more or less clouded with flesh color or light pink. Sprouts very similar to those in section 1 of the Early Rose group, but with rather less color.

The varieties in the Department of Agriculture collection which are thought to belong to this group follow.

Columbus (Pl. XI).
Country Gentleman.
Crown Jewel.
Early Beauty of Hebron.
Early Bovee.
Gem of Aroostook.
Harbinger.
Improved Beauty of Hebron.
Junior Pride.
Late Beauty of Hebron (Pl. XI).
Milwaukee.
New Queen.
Quick Crop.
Star of the East.
Vigorosa.
White Elephant.

7.—BURBANK GROUP.

While the Burbank group is relatively small, it is by no means unimportant. The potatoes in this group are very much more widely grown in the West than in the East, their production being probably most concentrated on the delta lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, near Stockton, Cal. The varieties constituting this group all produce long, cylindrical, white or russet tubers. It has not been thought advisable to attempt to make two groups, one white and one russet, because in all other respects the potatoes appear to be very similar. To accommodate these two classes of tubers the group has been divided into two sections, section 1 including the white-skinned types and section 2 the russet-skinned ones.

Description.—Vines bushy and medium large. Stems light to medium green, branched, and spreading. Leaves abundant and medium in size, medium green in color. Flowers white.

Section 1: Tubers long, cylindrical, or slightly flattened in shape (Pls. XII and XIII), inclined to be prongy when climatic conditions are abnormal. Eyes numerous and well distributed, rather shallow, occasionally protuberant. Skin white to dull white, smooth to glistening. Sprouts, base creamy white or faintly tinged with magenta, leaf scales and tips usually lightly tinged with magenta.

Section 2: Tubers have russet skin, heavily netted or reticulated (Pl. XIII, tuber 558). In all other respects these are very similar to those of section 1, except possibly that the tubers of Cambridge Russet and Scabproof are slightly more flattened.

The varieties listed below seem to belong to this group.

Section 1:
- Burbank, or Burbank's Seedling (Pl. XIII).
- Money-Maker.
- Pride of Multnomah (Pl. XII).
- White Beauty (Pl. XII).
- White Chief.

Section 2:
- California Russet.
- Cambridge Russet.
- Olds's Golden Russet.
- New Wonderful.
- Russet Burbank (Pl. XIII).
- Scabproof.

8.—GREEN MOUNTAIN GROUP.

The members of the Green Mountain group may be said to share honors with those of the Rural in their commercial importance. They seem to be particularly well adapted to northern latitudes where the rainfall is abundant and the temperature is not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well in localities where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions of growth during the time they are forming tubers as do the members of the Rural group. The varieties in this group are divided into two sections, according to whether they have white or slightly colored sprouts.

Description.—Vines large, strong, healthy, and well branched. Stems nearly upright in early stages of growth, but gradually assuming a spreading habit toward the latter end of the season. Flowers white, abundant, rarely producing seed balls except under very favorable climatic and soil conditions. Tubers broadly roundish flattened to distinctly oblong-flattened; ends usually blunt, especially the seed end (Pls. XIV and XV). Eyes medium in number, rather shallow, with strong bud-eye cluster. Skin dull creamy white, more or less netted, frequently with russet-colored splashes toward the seed end. Sprouts rather short and stubby. In section 1 they are white. Those in section 2, with the exception of Twentieth Century and Late Puritan, are mostly without color at the base, while the leaf scales and tips are usually faintly or distinctly tinged with lilac or magenta.

The following varieties are believed to belong to the white-sprout division, section 1:

Bethel Beauty.
Blightless Wonder.
Carman No. 1.
Clyde.
Delaware.
Empire State.
Farmer.
Freeman.
Gold Coin (Pl. XV).
Green Mountain (Pl. XIV).
Green Mountain, Jr.
Gurney's White Harvest (Pl. XV).
Keystone.
Late Blightless.
Long Island Wonder.
Norcross.
Pride.
Snow.
State of Maine.
Uncle Sam.
White Mountain.

The colored-sprout division, listed as section 2, consists of the Charles Downing, Idaho Rural, and Rustproof varieties.

9.—RURAL GROUP.

The Rural group includes a large number of strong-growing, late-maturing varieties. Collectively they are now commonly referred to by New York State growers as "blue-sprout" potatoes. This term distinguishes them from the "white-sprout" varieties belonging to the Green Mountain group. The varieties of the Rural group seem to be admirably adapted to northern and western New York and to certain sections of Michigan and Wisconsin, and they can also be successfully grown in the New England States. The tubers keep well in storage and are slow to germinate in the spring. The vines develop slowly at first, but as the season advances they branch rather

freely and develop reasonably large plants. Tuber formation seems also to be delayed, but when the proper growing conditions prevail in the latter part of the season a crop is developed very rapidly. As a group, the tubers are of desirable shape, attractive color, and good table quality, and the vines are fairly resistant to drought and to diseases other than the late-blight.

In order to include russet-skinned varieties possessing characters practically identical in all other respects with those of the white-skinned class, it has been thought desirable, as in the case of the Burbank group, to make two sections. Inasmuch as the vine and tuber characteristics, save for the color of the skin, are alike for the two sections, one description serves equally well for both.

Description.—Vines medium large. Primary stem upright, long jointed, and rather sparsely covered with foliage; lateral branches more or less decumbent, giving the plant a straggly appearance. Stems more or less distinctly streaked with dark purple. Leaves rather small, dark green, more or less rugose or crumpled, and leathery to the touch. Flowers medium, abundant, and of fair size; the central portion of the corolla is a deep violet-purple, which gradually shades into a lighter tone toward the periphery. The color is practically absent on the upper side of the five points of the corolla. Tubers round-flattened to broadly roundish oblong-flattened or distinctly oblong (Pl. XVI.). Eyes few, very shallow, bud-eye cluster strong and frequently depressed. Skin creamy white and occasionally netted in the varieties of section 1, while in those varieties belonging to section 2 it is a deep-russet color and much netted. Sprouts short, base enlarged, dull white; leaf scales and tips medium to deep purple or pansy violet.

The varieties which have been recognized as belonging to section 1 of this group appear in many cases to be old ones under new names; as, for example, Late Vicktor, Lily White, No. 9, Noxall, Ohio Wonder, Prosperity, Rhind's Hybrid, and White Giant. These varieties are all considered to be practically identical with the Rural New Yorker No. 2.

The following varieties are classified under sections 1 and 2:

Section 1:
- Arcadia.
- Carman No. 3 (Pl. XVI, fig. 2).
- Great Divide.
- Jackson White.
- Late Vicktor.
- Lily White.
- Million Dollar
- Noxall.
- No. 9.
- Ohio Wonder.
- Peerless (Bresee's No. 6) or Boston.

Section 1—Continued.
- Prosperity.
- Rhind's Hybrid.
- Rural New Yorker No. 2 (Pl. XVI, fig. 1).
- Sir Walter Raleigh.
- White Giant.
- White Swan.

Section 2:
- Late Petoskey (Rural Russet).
- Russet (Dibble's).

10.—PEARL GROUP.

So far as the writer's studies are concerned, only three varieties can be assigned to the Pearl group. These are the Pearl, the People's, and the Blue Victor. In Colorado, Idaho, and adjoining States

there are rather extensive commercial plantings of the first two varieties. The Blue Victor is grown only as a novelty or for family use at the present time. It matures somewhat later than either the Pearl or the People's.

Owing to the pronounced variation in the color of the tubers and, to a lesser extent, in the color of the stems between the Blue Victor and the other two varieties, it has been deemed advisable to divide the group into two sections.

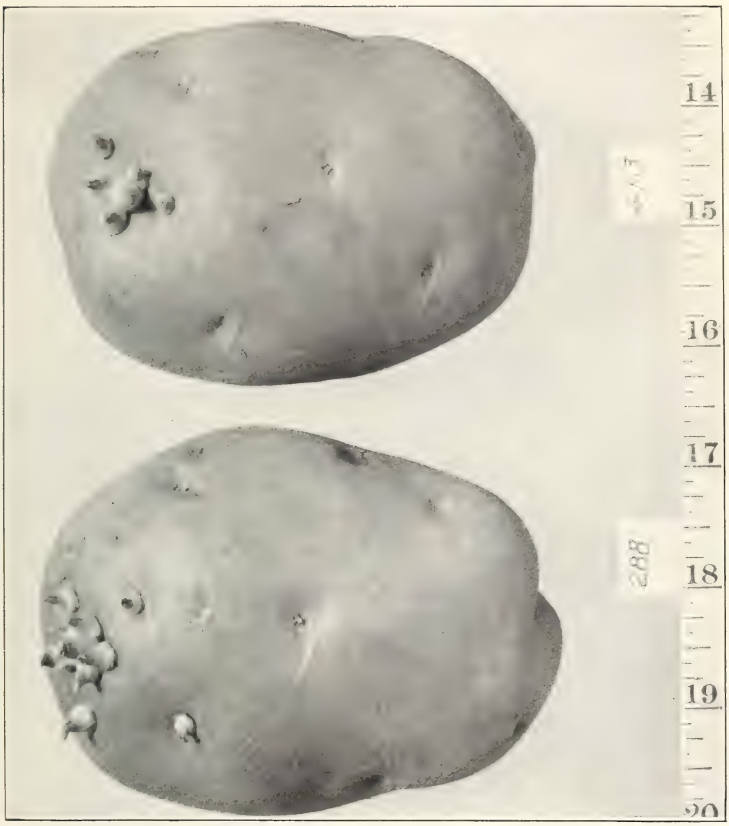
Description.—Vines medium to large, strong, healthy and as a rule well branched; stems dark green (in section 2 streaked with purple), more or less upright in early stages of growth, but gradually assuming a somewhat decumbent position as the vine approaches maturity. According to Fitch,[1] the main stem of the Pearl should assume a more or less horizontal position and the lateral branches an upright position. Leaves medium to large in size, rather flat, somewhat rugose, and approaching dark green when well grown. Flowers white. Tubers medium to large, solid fleshed and heavy, round-flattened to heart-shape flattened, usually heavily shouldered and broader at the stem end. Under unfavorable conditions the tubers seem to have a decided tendency to elongate and become less flattened. Eyes rather shallow, sometimes protuberant, or in off-type specimens inclined to be deep with heavy eyebrows. The bud-eye cluster in a normal specimen is shallow, while in an abnormal one it is usually distinctly receding. When freshly dug, the Pearl has a distinct pinkish or light-purple tinge around the eyes, particularly at the seed end; exposure to the light or prolonged storage seems to reduce the color to such an extent that it is scarcely, if at all, visible. Skin varying from a dull white or a dull russet or brownish white, in the case of the Pearl and People's, to a deep violet-blue, with few, many, or no creamy-white splashes, particularly around the eyes (as in Blue Victor). Sprouts have base, leaf scales, and tips slightly or distinctly suffused with light lilac in the Pearl and People's, while those of the Blue Victor are a vinous mauve. A comparison of Plate XVII and of figures 1 and 2 of Plate XVIII discloses the remarkable similarity in shape of the Pearl and Blue Victor tubers.

As previously stated, the varieties belonging to this group are classified as follows: Section 1.—Pearl and People's. Section 2.—Blue Victor.

11.—PEACHBLOW GROUP.

The potatoes of the Peachblow group have in the past occupied a very prominent place among the cultivated varieties, but at the present time they are little grown commercially outside of a rather restricted area in Colorado and in a limited way as a late crop in Maryland and Virginia. Most of the older people of the present generation can remember when the Old Jersey Peachblow was a popular home and commercial variety, but, like most other widely grown varieties of its time, it seems to have had its day and is now rarely found, except in the collections of the older amateur potato enthusiasts. This group is characterized by the extreme health and vigor of its vines. It includes some early varieties, but they are mostly late

[1] Fitch, C. L. Productiveness and degeneracy of the Irish potato. Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 176, 16 p., illus., 1910.



TWO POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 8, SECTION 1.

Tuber 288 is Gold Coin; tuber 413, Gurney's White Harvest.

FIG. 1.—A GOOD SPECIMEN OF THE RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2.

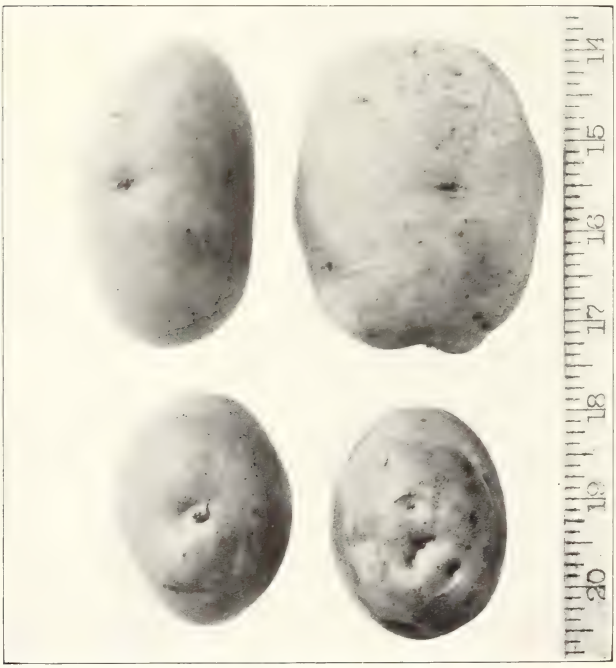


FIG. 2.—FOUR VIEWS OF THE CARMAN NO. 3.

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 9.

A GOOD SPECIMEN OF THE PEARL POTATO (GROUP 10, SECTION 1).

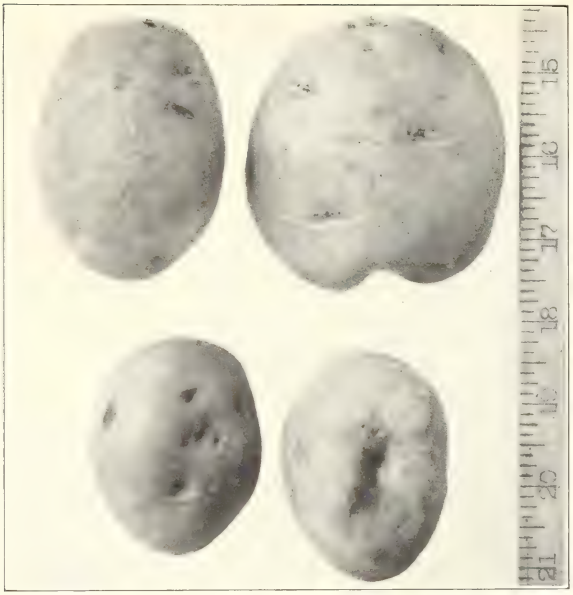


FIG. 1.—FOUR VIEWS OF THE PEARL (SECTION 1).

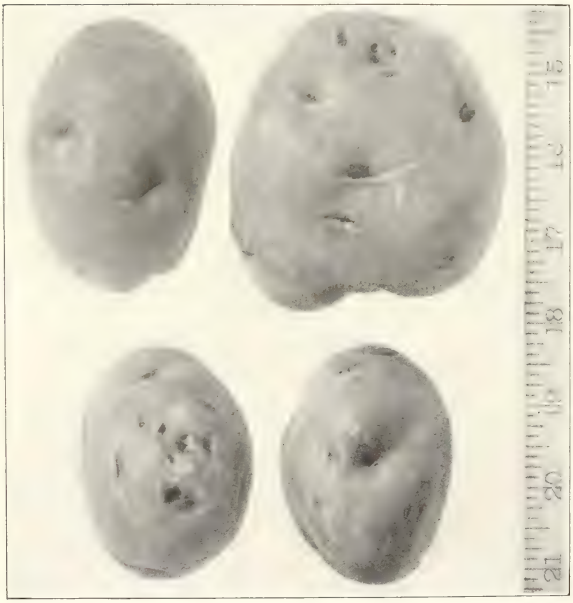


FIG. 2.—FOUR VIEWS OF THE BLUE VICTOR (SECTION 2).

POTATOES BELONGING TO GROUP 10.

TYPICAL TUBERS OF THE IMPROVED PEACHBLOW POTATO (GROUP 11), AS GROWN AT CARBONDALE, COLO.

maturing. Plate XIX illustrates two typical tubers of the Improved Peachblow.

Description.—Vines strong, erect, healthy, vigorous, and deep rooted. Stems large, strong, woody, and medium green in color. Leaves medium in abundance, rather thick, rugose or crumpled, medium to large in size and rather dark green. Flowers usually abundant, purple, and inclined to set fruit rather freely when conditions are favorable. Tubers round to round-flattened or round-oblong. Eyes medium to numerous and shallow to deep, depending upon the variety, invariably suffused with carmine or crimson, the intensity of which is more or less variable. Skin creamy white to white splashed with crimson or magenta, or flesh colored or light to dark pink, in the case of the McCormick and the Perfect Peachblow. Sprouts have base, leaf scales, and tips of reddish violet.

The varieties belonging to this group are as follows:

Dykeman.
Early Peachblow (Hall's).
Extra-Early Peachblow.
Improved Peachblow (Rand's, Pl. XIX).
Jersey Peachblow.
McCormick.
New Improved Peachblow (Nichol's).
New White Peachblow (Thorburn's).
Nott's Peachblow.
Perfect Peachblow (Rand's).
White Peachblow.

VARIETAL DESCRIPTIONS.

The accompanying varietal descriptions, except where otherwise indicated, have all been obtained from the sources of information mentioned in the references. This information is not always stated in exactly the same order in which it occurs in the book, magazine, or seed catalogue from which it is taken, changes being necessary in order to follow a logical sequence in the presentation of available facts. The list here presented includes only about one-fifth of the varieties upon which data have been collated. In determining which varieties should be included in this list, the writer has tried to keep in mind the present or the past commercial importance of the variety, its value from the standpoint of the plant breeder, and its general interest to the older potato enthusiasts. Doubtless in the process of selection some varieties have been included which could have been dispensed with, while others have been left out which should have been included. Where comments have been made by the writer, and particularly where there has been a suggestion of criticism as to the renaming of an old variety or its resemblance to an existing one, it has been done with the intention of directing the reader's attention to these points. The main object in publishing these data is to make available such information as it has been possible to collect during the past ten years. It is important that the plant breeder should know the parentage of the varieties with which he is working, in order that he may have some idea as to what can be expected from the union of any given parents. It is equally desirable that the potato specialist and the up-to-date grower should have at hand the original published

description, incomplete though it may be, of the variety or varieties with which they are dealing.

Acme. Synonym of ACME, EARLY.

Acme, Early. Synonym, *Acme.* (Group 5.) Claimed by Vaughan to be a seedling of a Snowflake vine which grew between Early Rose and Early Ohio. Darling & Beahan say it is a seedling of Early Ohio.

Description.—Ripens in advance of Early Ohio. Vines upright, strong. Tubers oblong; eyes yellow; skin flesh color; flesh white. References: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1894, p. 23; 1895, p. 23. Darling & Beahan say, "Earlier than Early Ohio and much stronger and ranker in growth. Vines tall and strong. Tubers exact counterpart in shape, color, and markings of Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks." Reference: Darling & Beahan's catalogue, 1908, p. 8.

Note.—The variety which has been grown in the Department of Agriculture collection as Acme or Early Acme is in every respect similar to Early Ohio. In all probability it is simply a selected strain of Early Ohio or a seedling, as claimed by Darling & Beahan.

Albino, Early. See EARLY ALBINO.

Albino, Early White. See EARLY WHITE ALBINO.

Alexander's New Extra-Early Beauty. See BEAUTY, ALEXANDER'S NEW EXTRA-EARLY.

Alexander's Reliance. See RELIANCE, ALEXANDER'S.

Alpha. Originated by C. G. Pringle, Charlotte, Vt., in 1870. Claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with Sebec. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1876.

Description.—Season early. Stalks short and close jointed, seldom exceeding a foot in height; leaves broad, light green, and shining above. Tubers medium size, oblong, somewhat flattened; eyes but slightly depressed; skin clear white with slight tinge of red about the eyes; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' circular of potato premiums, 1876; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 10.

American Giant. Originated in western New York. Parentage not given

Description.—Two weeks later than Early Rose. Vines vigorous and healthy. Tubers unusually large, very long, compact in hill; eyes many. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 11. Olds says, "In season, color, and shape it is much the same as Empire State. Tubers, however, are thicker, longer, and fewer in a hill." Reference: L. L. Olds's seed-potato catalogue, 1891, p. 12.

Note.—The American Giant produces large, rough, coarse-fleshed, and low-quality tubers. It is very generally used in the preparation of potato chips, for which it seems to be admirably adapted.

American Wonder. Originated by L. Wall; seedling of Wall's Orange. Introduced by James Vick in 1892.

Description.—Vines strong and branching, somewhat resembling those of the Peachblow; foliage rich, dark green, offset by a mass of beautiful white bloom. Tubers large, uniform in size, elongated, slightly compressed; eyes few and nearly flush with the surface; skin white. Approaches very close to a blight and rot proof potato. References: Vick's Floral Guide, 1892, pp. iii and 64; 1893, p. 28.

Note.—There is a red-skinned variety of the same name, which is sometimes confused with the true American Wonder.

Arcadia. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Medium-late potato of most desirable form and appearance. Tubers oval, somewhat flattened, pure white; eyes few and shallow. Reference: Farmer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1899, p. 33.

Aroostook Beauty. Originated in Aroostook County, Me.; seedling of Early Rose. Introduced about 1893.

Description.—Hardier and more prolific than Early Rose. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 52, 1893, p. 266. Ross Brothers say, "Plants do not blossom. Tubers large, very smooth, about the shape of Carman No. 1; skin rose colored." Reference: Ross Bros.' catalogue, 1902, p. 19.

Note.—This variety is one of numerous Rose seedlings of no particular value.

Aroostook Wonder. Originated in Caribou, Me. Introduced by the G. W. P. Jerrard Co. in 1908.

Description.—Season medium. Vines strong and sturdy; foliage luxuriant and deep green. Tubers round, smooth; eyes small and shallow; skin creamy white; flesh white and fine grained. References: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1909, p. 1; 1911, p. 1.

Note.—The illustration shows the tubers to be elongated, cylindrical, and flattish.

Badger State. Originated by F. R. Huebner, Manitowoc, Wis., in 1885; claimed to be a seedling of Burbank crossed with Wall's Orange. Introduced in 1889.

Description.—Vines very strong. Tubers large, oblong; skin white. A good shipper. Reference: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1891, p. 26. Frank Ford & Sons say, "Vines strong. Tubers medium, long, somewhat pointed, oval, large to very large; eyes numerous, generally prominent; skin white, sometimes netted." Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1890, p. 28.

Banner, Livingston's. Originated in central Ohio in 1889 by M. M. Miesse; claimed to be a seedling from a package of extrahybridized potato seed. Introduced by A. W. Livingston & Sons in 1894.

Description.—Main-crop variety. Tubers a little oblong, slightly flattened on the sides, smooth, regular; eyes few, shallow; skin light cream and very slightly russety in texture. Reference: A. W. Livingston & Sons' seed catalogue, 1894, pp. 88–89.

Beauty. Season early.

Note.—This variety is Noroton Beauty or Quick Lunch, renamed and introduced to the trade by a leading southern firm under the name of Beauty. Reference: Tait & Sons' catalogue, 1911.

Beauty, Alexander's New Extra-Early. Origin not known.

Description.—Extra early and extra prolific; earlier than Triumph and Rose, and producing twice as many select and marketable potatoes. Tubers are like Triumph in shape; skin creamy white, slightly netted with lighter color; flesh pure white. Reference: O. H. Alexander's catalogue, 1912, p. 45.

Note.—In all probability Noroton Beauty or White Triumph.

Beauty, Aroostook. See AROOSTOOK BEAUTY.

Beauty, Brownell's. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1870; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1873.

Description.—Season medium. Vines of medium growth; foliage deep green and very healthy. Tubers medium to large, oval, somewhat flattened, very fair and smooth, growing compactly in hill and easily dug; eyes few, small, nearly even with the surface; skin reddish or a deep flesh color; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1873, p. 4; 1874, p. 4.

Beauty, Hampden. See HAMPDEN BEAUTY.

Beauty of Hebron, Early. (Group 6.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y.; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili. Introduced in 1878 by J. M. Thorburn & Co. Reference: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 45, 1880, p. 468.

Description.—About as early as Early Rose and a much better cropper. Strongly resembles Early Rose in shape and color. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed

catalogue, 1879, p. 55. Ford describes it as follows: "Very early, earlier than Early Rose. Tubers oblong-oval, uniform in size; eyes few and smooth; skin light pink, nearly white; excellent quality." Reference: Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1881, p. 13.

Note.—A leading commercial variety 30 years ago, but little grown at the present time.

Beauty of Hebron, Improved. (Group 6.) Claimed to be a seedling of Peerless crossed with Beauty of Hebron.

Description.—Earlier than the old Beauty of Hebron and of superior quality, but similar in shape and color. So similar to Vaughan's Early Northern as to be indistinguishable from it. Reference: C. W. Eichling's seed and floral catalogue, 1900, p. 27.

Beauty of Hebron, Late. Synonym, *White Elephant.* (Group 6.) Originated in Hebron, N. Y.; claimed to be a sport of the Early Beauty of Hebron.

Description.—Bliss says, "Tubers oblong and of extra size; skin white; flesh white." Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 20. Gregory says, "This is a new seedling from New York State which closely resembles the early variety of the same name." Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1882, p. 54.

Note.—In the opinion of the writer, Bliss's description of the color of the skin is misleading, as in all probability there was a light-pink tinge.

Beauty of Vermont. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1870; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose.

Description.—Season medium; ripens about a week later than Early Rose. Vines healthy, strong. Tubers medium to large, oval-flattened and roundish, varying somewhat like those of the Early Rose, smooth and fair; eyes few and small; skin very much like that of its parent; flesh light straw color. Reference: The Horticulturist, vol. 28, 1873, p. 73.

Best, Brownell's. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Excelsior. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1882.

Description.—Season medium. Tubers grow compactly in hill; oblong and somewhat flattened in shape; eyes few and entirely smooth; skin white, shading to russet; flesh white and fine grained. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1882, p. 93; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1882, p. 6; 1883, p. 7; Pharo's Chart, 1888.

Bethel Beauty. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by Eli A. Lewis, Bethel, Vt., about 1901 to 1903; claimed to have been found among a lot of tomato seedlings. Introduced by Fred F. Hackett, Bethel, Vt.; probably because of this fact the credit of having originated the variety has been erroneously assigned to him. References: New England Homestead, April 22, 1911, p. 610; March 25, 1911, p. 477.

Description.—Season late. Vines strong growing; foliage abundant; stems erect in early part of season, after which they gradually assume a more or less decumbent position. Tubers large, long, more or less flattened, sometimes slightly constricted, numerous and somewhat spreading in hill; eyes numerous, slightly depressed; skin glistening white. A new variety worthy of further trial.

Big Cropper, Knowles's. Synonym of KNOWLES.

Big Crop Potato, Knowles's. Synonym of KNOWLES.

Bill Nye. Claimed to be a seedling of Beauty of Hebron crossed with Belle. Introduced in 1891.

Description.—Main-crop variety. Tubers kidney shaped; eyes unusually shallow for a late potato; skin white, smooth. Reference: A. W. Livingston's seed

catalogue, 1891, p. 11. The Rural New Yorker says, "As early as the Early Rose. Tubers rather long, oblong, flattened; eyes few, not prominent; skin buff; flesh nearly white." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 50, 1891, p. 143.

Note.—These two descriptions seem to vary with respect to season of maturity, but it is doubtful whether they are distinct varieties. This variety seems to have been offered in 1891 by at least three seed firms, viz, Peter Henderson, A. W. Livingston, and Phillips & Sons.

Bird, Early. See EARLY BIRD.

Black Chenango. See CHENANGO, BLACK.

Black Mercer. Synonym of CHENANGO, BLACK.

Blightless, Late. See LATE BLIGHTLESS.

Blightless Wonder, Smith's. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season late. Vines very large and strong, dark green. Tubers long, smooth, somewhat larger in the middle; skin straw color. Reference: Smith Bros. Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1911, p. 10.

Bliss's Triumph. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Bliss, White. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

Blue Noses. Synonym of MERCER.

Blue Victor. (Group 10, section 2.) Origin not given.

Description.—Season late. Tubers resemble those of the Pearl in shape, being short, broad, and heavily shouldered; skin dark blue; flesh white and fine grained. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, p. 10; Harnden Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1899, p. 54.

Note.—Vines of medium size and vigor, with rather upright habit of growth; stems slightly to considerably streaked with purple; otherwise very similar to those of the Pearl. Tubers similar in shape to those of the Pearl, but the skin is of a deep violet-blue color, sparsely or more or less freely splashed with creamy yellow, particularly around the eyes. Sprouts rather deeply suffused with vinous mauve.

Blush, New. Synonym of RURAL BLUSH.

Blush, Rural. *See* RURAL BLUSH.

Bonanza. Origin not known. Date of introduction uncertain. Frank Ford & Son mention it in their 1885 catalogue, p. 14, but they do not claim to have introduced it. The Iowa Seed Co., in its 1895 catalogue, p. 42, claim to have introduced it in 1887. From this evidence it would appear that there are either two distinct varieties or else that the claim made by the Iowa Seed Co. is not valid. In like manner E. S. Cannan, Martin Bovee, and Thomas Craine are mentioned as the originators.

Description.—A new variety of fine appearance, productive, and of good quality. Tubers oval or oblong, more or less flattened, medium to large; eyes numerous, some prominent in clusters, others depressed, especially at the seed end; skin light red, slightly netted. Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 14. The Iowa Seed Co. says, "This magnificent variety which we introduced in 1887 is a medium-late potato. Tubers large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin smooth; flesh firm, white." Reference: Iowa Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1895, p. 42.

Note.—Further mention of this variety by Cole would seem to indicate that it is identical with the one described by Frank Ford & Son. Reference: Cole's Garden Annual, 1905, p. 56.

Boston Market. Synonym of EARLY SEBEC.

Bovee. Synonym, *Early Bovee.* (Group 6.) Originated as a seedling by Martin Bovee, of Northville, Mich.

Description.—Season early; claimed by Bovee to be 13 days earlier than Early Ohio. As perfect in shape as the well-advertised Freeman and less variable. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 53, 1894, p. 490. Maule says, "Season early to extra early. Originated by Martin Bovee, of Michigan. Tubers long, oval; skin pink or flesh color, well netted." Reference: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1900, p. 60.

Note.—Bovee's claim regarding earliness is not substantiated.

Breakfast, Early. See EARLY BREAKFAST.

Breck's Chance. See CHANCE, BRECK'S.

Bresee's No. 2. Synonym of PROLIFIC, BRESEE'S.

Bresee's No. 4. Synonym of KING OF THE EARLIES.

Bresee's No. 6. Synonym of PEERLESS.

Bresee's Prolific. See PROLIFIC, BRESEE'S.

Brownell's Beauty. See BEAUTY, BROWNELL'S.

Brownell's Best. See BEST, BROWNELL'S.

Brownell's Eureka. See EUREKA, BROWNELL'S.

Brownell's Superior, See SUPERIOR, BROWNELL'S.

Brownell's Winner. See WINNER, BROWNELL'S.

Bruce's White Beauty. Synonym of WHITE BEAUTY.

Burbank. Synonym of BURBANK'S SEEDLING.

Burbank, Russet. See RUSSET BURBANK.

Burbank's Seedling. Synonym, *Burbank.* (Group 7, section 1.) Originated by Luther Burbank in 1873; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1876.

Description.—Season medium late. Gregory says, "I send out this season for the first time the new potato Burbank's Seedling. This, like the Early Ohio, is a seedling of Early Rose, but is of Massachusetts origin. Ranks between the very early and the very late varieties. Has but few eyes, which are sunk but little below the surface; unlike its parent it is white skinned. In quality it is firm, fine grained, of excellent flavor either boiled or baked, dry, and floury." Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1876, p. 51. Frank Ford says, "Late, immensely productive. Tubers large, long, round; eyes full; skin nearly smooth, white; quality among the best. A good sort for market." Reference: Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1881, p. 13.

Note.—It is well known that Burbank's Seedling possesses a relatively large number of eyes.

Burpee's Extra Early. See EXTRA EARLY, BURPEE'S.

Burpee's Superior. See SUPERIOR, BURPEE'S.

California Russet. (Group 7, section 2.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season late; a new variety of great merit. Tubers medium size, long, oval; eyes perfectly level with surface of tuber and devoid of knobby protuberances; skin a beautiful russet; unexcelled in quality. Reference: Dakota Improved Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1908, p. 16.

Note.—Very similar to Cambridge Russet, possibly identical.

Cambridge Russet. (Group 7, section 2.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season late; very productive. Vines vigorous, dark green, and have proved absolutely blight and drought proof. Tubers round to oblong; eyes shallow; skin russet brown, covered with a fine vein work. Reference: Ross

Bros.' catalogue, 1899, p. 10. The H. N. Hammond Seed Co. lists the variety as California Russet or Cambridge Russet, evidently regarding them as identical. Reference: H. N. Hammond Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1901, p. 16.

Note.—Similar to California Russet, if not identical with it.

Campbell's Late Rose. See LATE ROSE, CAMPBELL'S.

Carman. Originated by O. H. Alexander, of Charlotte, Vt., in 1884; claimed to be a seedling of Early Vermont crossed with Beauty of Hebron.

Description.—Season late. Tubers oblong, flattened, shapely and smooth; eyes few; skin flesh colored; flesh white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 33.

Carman No. 1. Synonym, *Rural New Yorker No. 1.* (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by E. S. Carman in 1889; claimed to be a seedling of seedlings raised through several generations. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1894.

Description.—Season medium. Resembles Rural New Yorker No. 2 in shape and also in having very few and shallow eyes; flesh white. Quality perfect. Reference: J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1894, p. 9. Gregory says, "Intermediate between early and late. Vines remarkably stout and stocky," etc. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1895, p. 4.

Note.—In describing the Rural New Yorker No. 1 and announcing that single, small tubers will be sent to each subscriber next fall, the following reference is given with respect to change of name: "It will be introduced as Carman No. 1, that name having been selected by those who control the stock. We would prefer to have it called the Rural New Yorker No. 1, but that name is, commercially speaking, open to several valid objections." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 875.

Carman No. 3. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by E. S. Carman in 1888; claimed to be a seedling of a seedling. Introduced in 1895 by J. M. Thorburn & Co., who say of it: "The Carman No. 3, which we now offer for the first time is, like the Carman No. 1, a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations by the experienced originator whose name they bear."

Description.—Season late. Resembles the Carman No. 1 except that tubers are a little more elongated. They grow compactly in the hill and the plants resist drought well. Vines strong and vigorous; foliage heavy and dark green; tubers large; eyes very shallow and but few in number; skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. Reference: J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1895, p. 10.

Carter. Originated from seed by John Carter, of Savoy, Berkshire Co, Mass., about 1835.

Description.—A medium-sized, roundish-flattened potato, once esteemed the finest of all varieties, but at present nearly or quite superseded by the Jackson White, of which it is supposed to be the parent; eyes rather numerous and deeply sunk; skin white; flesh very white. References: Field and Garden Vegetables, vol. 1, 1863, p. 59; Country Gentleman, vol. 12, 1858, p. 349; vol. 26, 1865, p. 15.

Centennial. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1874; claimed to be a seedling of Brownell's Beauty crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1877.

Description.—A second early or medium. Vines upright, stout, vigorous, and of medium height; foliage dark green and very healthy. Tubers compactly clustered about the base of the stalks, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very symmetrical; eyes few and quite small, slightly depressed near the seed end; stem set in a shallow, round basin; skin deep red, smooth, and uniform in coloring; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 7; 1878, p. 16; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 41, 1876, p. 809; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1877, p. 67.

Champion. Synonym, *Vermont Champion*. Originated by A. Rand, Charlotte, Vt., in 1877; claimed to be a seedling of Compton's Surprise crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1882.

Description.—Vines strong and upright, bearing seed balls freely. Tubers large, roundish oval; skin silvery white; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1882, p. 93; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1882, p. 7; 1883, p. 8.

Chance, Breck's. Originated in Connecticut in 1888; claimed to be a sport from Pearl of Savoy. Introduced by Joseph Breck & Sons in 1895.

Description.—Matures as early as Pearl of Savoy, Houlton Rose, etc., and is far superior to them in quality. Vines of robust growth. Tubers roundish oval; skin rough; flesh white. Reference: Joseph Breck & Sons' seed catalogue, 1895, p. 19.

Charles Downing. (Group 8, section 2.) Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt.; parentage not known. Introduced by Frank Ford & Sons in 1887.

Description.—Very early and productive, the very best of the Snowflake family. Vines very strong. Tubers oblong, oval, very smooth, medium size; eyes few; skin white, netted. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1887, p. 16. Tillinghast says, "Strong, nearly erect, growth 22 inches; foliage green. Tubers scattered in hill, smooth, and of medium size, bright color." Reference: I. F. Tillinghast's catalogue, 1887, p. 12.

Note.—Apparently jointly introduced by Frank Ford & Sons and I. F. Tillinghast in 1887.

Chenango. Synonym of MERCER.

Chenango, Black. Synonym, *Black Mercer*. Origin not known.

Description.—Season late; yields well. Color of outside nearly black, of inside purple. Reference: Magazine of Horticulture, vol. 23, 1857, p. 60. In Field and Garden Vegetables the following description is found: "Synonym, *Black Mercer*. Plant vigorous and generally of healthy habit. Tubers nearly of form of Lady's Finger, but larger; skin very deep purple or nearly black; flesh purple in its crude state and when cooked. Quality good." Reference: Field and Garden Vegetables, vol. 1, 1863, p. 58.

Chenango, White. Synonym, *Mercer*. Origin not known. There is a strong likelihood that this variety is identical with the White Mercer. An old and favorite sort with many, especially for early planting. Has rotted badly for several years past. References: Magazine of Horticulture, vol. 23, 1857, p. 59; C. E. Hovey & Co.'s catalogue, 1857, p. 14. The Country Gentleman says, "The Chenango and Mercer we believe are identical." Reference: Country Gentleman, vol. 13, 1859, p. 138.

Chicago Market. Originated by D. S. Heffron, Utica, N. Y., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Early Goodrich crossed with Early Rose. Introduced by James Vick in 1879.

Description.—Season early; ten days earlier than the Rose and more productive. Vines short and stout; leaves above medium, deep green. Tubers forming in clusters, shape oval to cylindrical, not flattened; eyes shallow and few in number; skin russety, lighter in color than that of the Rose; flesh white. Reference: Vick's Floral Guide, 1880, p. 86.

Note.—The variety now offered by some seedsmen under the name of Chicago Market is very similar to the Early Ohio.

Clark's No. 1. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by William Clark, of New Hampshire, in 1876; claimed to be a seedling. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory and by the United States Government in 1877–8.

Description.—Season early; earlier than Early Rose and yields a quarter to a third larger crop. Closely resembles Early Rose in appearance. References:

J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1880, p. 53; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 15.

Note.—In all probability a seedling of Early Rose.

Clark's Pride. See PRIDE, CLARK'S.

Climax. Originated by D. S. Heffron in 1864; claimed to be a seedling of Early Goodrich.

Description.—Earlier than Early Goodrich; a few days later than Early Rose. Vines stout, erect; leaves large. Tubers about medium size; cylindrical, swelled out at center, eyes shallow, but strongly defined; skin considerably netted or russet, tough, white; flesh entirely white, solid, never hollow. Reference: Curtis and Cobb's Floral and Kitchen Garden Directory, p. 144.

Clyde. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me., in 1902; claimed to be a seedling of Norcross crossed with Green Mountain. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co. in 1906.

Description.—Vines upright, heavy, dark green, with profuse bloom. Tubers oval, somewhat flattened; skin white. Resembles Green Mountain in every way. Reference: Chas. F. Saul's seed catalogue, 1908, p. 42.

Columbus. (Group 6.) Originated in New Hampshire; parentage not given. Introduced by Frank Ford & Sons in 1893.

Description.—A second early. Tubers long, oval, somewhat pointed at stem end, cross section roundish oval; eyes abundant, compound, with a distinct brow, some prominent, others depressed; skin light flesh color, splashed and streaked with bright pink, considerably russeted. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1893, p. 36.

Commercial. Claimed to be a seedling of Wilson Rose. Introduced by W. H. Maule in 1899.

Description.—Season late; a quick-maturing, main-crop variety. Tubers oblong, rather broad and thick, somewhat resembling those of Carman No. 3 in shape; eyes shallow; skin is that peculiar russet which characterizes all the best potatoes, and in addition the pink or rosy hue of its great ancestor is clearly visible. Reference: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1899, pp. 8–9.

Compton's Surprise. Originated by D. A. Compton in 1870; claimed to be a seedling of Prince Albert crossed with Long Pinkeye. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1873.

Description.—Season late; somewhat stoloniferous; claimed that yields of 826 bushels per acre have been obtained. Tubers large, oval-oblong; eyes sunken, brow prominent; skin reddish purple, smooth; flesh white. Its starch content is believed to be greater than that of any variety extant. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1874, pp. 8–10.

Corliss's Matchless. See MATCHLESS, CORLISS'S.

Country Gentleman. (Group 6.) Originated by the G. W. P. Jerrard Co., Caribou, Me.; parentage not given. Introduced by the originators in 1896.

Description.—Season medium late, about half way between New Queen and White Elephant. Tubers closely resemble those of the New Queen and Beauty of Hebron save that the color is more marked than in either of these varieties; eyes very shallow, numerous sprouts to the eyes; the blush and white markings cover the skin in a peculiar mottled manner. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1896, p. 2. Vines of medium vigor and spreading habit; flowers white. Tubers long, cylindrical; eyes medium; skin light buff; flesh white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 56, 1897, p. 7. Oblong in shape, with strong eyes, a fine blush and white, mottled skin. Reference: Angell Seed Co.'s manual, 1899, p. 27.

Craine's June Eating. See JUNE EATING, CRAINE'S.

Craine's Keeper. See KEEPER, CRAINE'S.

Crine's Lightning. See LIGHTNING, CRINE'S.

Crown Jewel. (Group 6.) Claimed to be a seedling of Early Ohio.

Description.—Season very early, a week earlier than Early Ohio, and more productive. Vines vigorous. Tubers oblong, round, or oval; eyes numerous, shallow; skin pure white, finely netted. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' catalogue, 1889, p. 24. The Rural New Yorker quotes Johnson & Stokes as follows: "Tubers variable in shape, oftenest as shown in our illustration [elongated, obovate, flattened]; eyes medium as to number and prominence; skin whitish." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 47, 1888, p. 161 (fig. 58).

Dakota Red. Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt., from Pringle's hybridized seed. Introduced in 1883 by Hiram Sibley & Co.

Description.—Season late. Vines stocky, stand drought well. Tubers large, handsome, long, round; eyes irregular; skin firm, reddish flesh color; flesh white. Reference: Hiram Sibley & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1883, p. 123. W. W. Rawson says, "Medium late; vines erect and stocky. Tubers large, oblong and slightly wedge shaped; skin smooth, firm (on some soils russety); flesh white." Reference: W. W. Rawson's catalogue, 1885, p. 19.

Dakota Seedling. Originated by John Moore, of Dakota; parentage not given. Introduced by J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Description.—Tubers large, ovoid in form; eyes shallow; skin smooth, very attractive in appearance. Reference: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 53, 1888, p. 390. Delano Bros. say, "Tubers oblong; eyes few and raised; skin pink and very smooth; flesh white. Unsurpassed as a keeper." Reference: Delano Bros.' catalogue, 1890, p. 13.

Daughter of Early Rose. (Group 4.) Origin unknown, except as suggested by its name. Introduced by the Salzer Seed Co. in 1901.

Description.—Resembles the Early Rose in shape, but better in quality and more productive. Reference: Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1901, p. 106.

Dearborn. Originated on the Vaughan farm, Henderson, Mich.; parentage not given, other than that it is a seedling. Introduced by Vaughan in 1912.

Description.—Season medium early, maturing a little later than Irish Cobbler. Strong, thrifty growth, upright habit; leaves large, dark green. Tubers nearly round, sometimes slightly flattened; skin densely netted; flesh white. Reference: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1912, p. 7.

Delaware. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by A. Rand, of Shelburne, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with Excelsior. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1888.

Description.—Season medium early. Tubers large; skin and flesh white. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1888, p. 4. The Rural New Yorker says, "It seems to be an intermediate or late intermediate. General shape is variable, though often rather long and round, occasionally a little flattened; eyes medium as to number and somewhat deep." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 46, 1887, p. 735.

Dibble's Russet. See RUSSET, DIBBLE'S.

Dixie, Early. See EARLY DIXIE.

Dreer's Early Standard. See EARLY STANDARD, DREER'S

Dreer's Standard. See STANDARD, DREER'S.

Durham, Early. See EARLY DURHAM.

Dykeman. Synonyms, *Early Pinkeye, Round Pinkeye.* (Group 11.) Listed by Pharo as a seedling of promiscuous hybridized seed.

Description.—Season early. Plant of medium strength and vigor, rarely producing seed or blossoms. Tubers large, roundish, often oblong; eyes moderately sunken and rather numerous; skin white, clouded with purple at the stem end and about the eyes; flesh white or yellowish white. Reference: Field and Garden Vegetables, vol. 1, 1863, p. 61.

Early Acme. See ACME, EARLY.

Early Albino. (See also EARLY WHITE ALBINO.) (Group 3.) Originated by L. H. Read, Cabot, Vt.; claimed to be a new seedling from a cross between Early Ohio and Snowflake. Introduced in 1887. References: Angell & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1895, p. 27; E. W. Burbank Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1895, p. 16.

Description.—Season early; as early as Hebron. Tubers long, round, slightly flattened; eyes medium; skin buff white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 46, 1887, p. 243. Frank Ford & Sons describe it as follows: "Very early; vines medium height and stocky. Tubers oblong, oval; eyes few with a slight pink tint; skin creamy white, thickly netted." Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1888, p. 22.

Note.—The latter description is more accurate than the former, particularly with respect to the pink tint around the eyes.

Early Beauty of Hebron. See BEAUTY OF HEBRON, EARLY.

Early Bird. Origin not given.

Description.—Vines very strong, healthy, very hardy, free from blight, inclined to be decumbent; foliage rather light colored. Tubers rather long and blunt at the ends, with nearly round cross section, regular in shape and free from knobs and prongs; skin creamy white; flesh pure pearly white. Reference: Darling & Beahan's seed catalogue, 1909, p. 52.

Note.—The tubers secured by the Department of Agriculture from Darling & Beahan as Early Bird do not answer to the above description with respect to the color of skin, as the stem end is more or less suffused with pink.

Early Bovee. Synonym of BOVEE.

Early Breakfast. Claimed to be a new seedling.

Description.—Similar to Early Michigan in time of ripening, shape, and color. Vines stronger and not so subject to blight. Tubers inclined to grow larger and have a more russet skin. Reference: Darling & Beahan's seed catalogue, 1908, p. 6.

Early Dixie. (Group 1.) Origin not given.

Description.—Ripens early. Vines moderately vigorous. Tubers round; eyes few, somewhat indented; skin pearly white. Resembles Irish Cobbler in shape and color, but is at least 10 days or 2 weeks earlier. Reference: Wood, Stubbs & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1913, p. 34.

Note.—Practically identical with Irish Cobbler.

Early Durham. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by C. E. Allen, Brattleboro, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose.

Description.—Season early; matures two weeks earlier than Early Rose and is more vigorous and prolific. Somewhat resembles Early Rose in appearance, but is so decidedly lighter colored as to be entirely distinct. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 44, 1879, p. 774; vol. 45, 1880, p. 23. The Rural New Yorker says, "Oblong, often rather small at both ends, as shown in fig. 158; eyes medium in number and not deep; skin light; flesh yellowish white." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 249.

Early Excelsior. Claimed to be a seedling of the Early Ohio.

Description.—Season early; 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than the Early Ohio. Vines strong, with deep-green foliage. Tubers closely resemble those of the Early Ohio in shape and color. Under favorable circumstances they are fit for use in six weeks from time of planting. Reference: Young & Halstead's catalogue, 1905, back cover page.

Early Fortune. (Group 4, section 1.) Origin not given; claimed to be a member of the Rose family. Introduced in 1893 by F. B. Mills. Reference: F. B. Mills's Garden Annual, 1895, p. 20.

Description.—Season early, somewhat earlier than Early Rose. Tubers red, with prominent red markings at each eye, as well as at seed end. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1897, p. 6. Jerrard six years later says, "Season very early. Light amber color, red at seed end. As we know it, not strictly a Rose type. Many seedsmen are selling a Rose variety for the Early Fortune, but with us the Fortune has distinct markings peculiar to itself and can not be mistaken for any other variety if once known." Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1903, p. 9. "Resembling the New Queen in shape." Reference: R. B. Dunning & Co.'s catalogue, 1902, p. 22.

Early Goodrich. Originated by C. E. Goodrich, Utica, N. Y., in 1860; claimed to be a seedling of the Cuzco. Introduced by D. S. Heffron, Utica, N. Y., acting for the Goodrich heirs, in 1863.

Description.—Season early; as early as the well-known Early June. The Country Gentleman says: "When the Early Goodrich was only 2 years old, Mr. Goodrich made this memorandum with reference to it. 'Round to longish, sometimes with a crease at the insertion of the root; (color) white; vines and leaves much as the Copper Mine; flowers bright lilac, (produces) many balls.'" Reference: Country Gentleman, vol. 24, 1864, p. 269. The following additional description is found in the American Agriculturist: "Eyes large and full; skin white and smooth; flesh white." Reference: American Agriculturist, vol. 25, 1866, p. 56 (fig. 1).

Early Harvest. "This potato I obtained from A. F. Ellsworth, of Vermont. Mr. E. obtained it some four years ago from California." Reference: Joseph Harris's illustrated seed catalogue, 1883, pp. 65–66.

Description.—Tubers resemble those of Early Rose. Reference: Joseph Harris's illustrated seed catalogue, 1883, pp. 65–66. A more complete description is given by Frank Ford & Son: "Ripens five or six days later than Lee's Favorite. Tubers medium size, oblong, a little flattened; eyes numerous; skin light red. Fair quality." Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1884, p. 14.

Early Harvest. Originated in Kenduskeag, Penobscot Co., Me. Introduced by G. W. P. Jerrard in 1893. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1900, p. 4.

Description.—Wonderfully early and a large yielder. Tubers average very large, oval-flattened, sometimes long-oval; eyes only slightly indented; skin nearly white, often netted. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1894, p. 2.

Early Harvest. Originated by Clyde Somerset, a leading potato specialist of New York; claimed to have same parentage as Empire State, viz, seedling of White Elephant. First sent out for trial to a few customers under the name of No. 97.

Description.—Season medium early; handsome, highly prolific variety. Somewhat on the order of Beauty of Hebron, but the same shape as the Quick Crop. Some of the blood of the Moore & Simon's Early Snowball flows in its veins. From our personal observation we highly indorse it for light, sandy land and sandy loams along river bottoms. Reference: Moore & Simon's catalogue, 1907, p. 43.

Early Henry. Synonym of Early Shaw.

Early Hunt. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Early Maine. Synonym, *Maine Rose.* (Group 4, section 1.) Originated in Maine in 1877; claimed to be a seedling of the Early Rose. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1884.

Description.—Season early. In general it closely resembles the Early Rose, but it is earlier and more productive. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1884, p. 3. The Rural New Yorker gives the following description: "Spreading habit of growth. Tubers oftenest cylindrical to egg shaped, as shown in our illustration; eyes not as prominent as in Early Rose; color of skin about that of the Early Rose, sometimes of a deeper pink about the eyes; flesh nearly white." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 43, 1884, p. 794 (fig. 491, p. 796). Van Ornam says, "So closely resembling the Early Rose that few could tell them apart, but a better cropper and one week earlier." Reference: Van Ornam's "Potatoes for Profit," 1896, p. 75.

Early Manistee. Synonyms, *Manistee, Improved Manistee.* (Group 4, section 2.) Claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by E. F. Dibble in 1904.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines strong and vigorous. Tubers round to oblong or long, slightly flattened; eyes shallow; skin light pink or rose colored; flesh pure white. References: E. F. Dibble's farm seed catalogue, 1904; 1906, p. 6; John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1908, p. 117.

Early Market. (Group 5.) Origin not given. Introduced by James Vick in 1889.

Description.—Season early. Another grand addition to the Ohio class; very productive. Tubers have the peculiar markings of the Early Ohio, but are quite distinct from that variety, being more elongated; medium to large, oval oblong; both stem and seed ends round and full; eyes flush with the surface; skin light pink or flesh color. Reference: Vick's Floral Guide, 1889, p. 85.

Early Mayflower. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1877; claimed to be a seedling of Snowflake crossed with Peachblow. Offered by B. K. Bliss & Sons and D. M. Ferry & Co. in 1883.

Description.—Ripens with Early Rose. Vines strong, healthy, vigorous, and with a spreading habit of growth. Tubers medium size, oval, slightly flattened; eyes few, small, and nearly even with the surface; skin smooth, light lemon color, well covered with fine netting (Thorburn says, "white, sometimes strongly shading to russet"); flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 42, 1883, p. 117; J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1884, p. 8; Henry A. Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1886, p. 24.

Early Michigan. (Group 3.) Originated by Martin Bovee, Northville, Mich.; parentage not given. Introduced by H. N. Hammond in 1895. Reference: H. N. Hammond Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1900, p. 3.

Description.—Season early; vines of medium vigor. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 55, 1896, p. 210. H. N. Hammond says, "This is the second year I have offered it. Tubers snowy white when dug; flesh snowy white." References: H. N. Hammond Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1897, p. 2; 1900, p. 3. An oblong, white, handsome potato with eyes on the surface; skin clear white. Among the very earliest sorts. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1899, p. 5. It resembles Early Ohio in general appearance, with this difference, that the flesh and skin are white. Reference: Currie Bros.' Farm and Garden Annual, 1902, p. 25.

Note.—As observed by the writer, the skin of some of the tubers has a pinkish tinge around the bud-eye cluster, similar to that in the Early White Albino.

Early Norther. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by G. W. P. Jerrard, Caribou, Me., in 1887; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by Jerrard in 1892.

Description.—In season of ripening, shape, and color it closely duplicates its parent, though it outyields that variety two to one. Eyes few and shallow. Ref-

erences: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1894, p. 4; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1894, p. 4; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1894, p. 15.

Early Ohio. (Group 5.) Originated by Alfred Reese in 1871; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1875.

Description.—Grown side by side with the Early Rose, it proved several days earlier and its yield a third greater. While similar to the Early Rose in color, it is quite distinct in shape, being round-oblong instead of oval-oblong, and can be easily distinguished; eyes about as numerous as those of the parent; brows rather more prominent; on the largest specimens the clusters of eyes at the seed end are located slightly to one side of the longer axis. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1875, p. 47.

Early Ohio, Jr. (Group 5.) Origin not given.

Description.—A most valuable addition to our extra-early varieties. Resembles Early Ohio, but is more nearly round and a larger yielder. Tubers oval-oblong, round at the seed end, with full eyes almost even with the surface. Reference: Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co.'s seed catalogue, 1896, p. 38.

Early Peachblow. (Group 11.) Origin not given.

Description.—Season very early, but a poor cropper. A new variety and half brother of Bliss's Triumph, the only practical difference between the two being the color, which is creamy white, with occasional russet splotches, pink eyes, and purple splotches on the skin. Reference: Successful Farming, February, 1910, p. 40.

Early Peachblow, Hall's. (Group 11.) Originated by B. P. Hall, of Vermont; claimed to be a seedling of the famous Jersey Peachblow. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1883.

Description.—Season early; six weeks earlier than the old Peachblow. Tubers have deep eyes; skin buff colored with rosy purple splotches and bands. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1883, inside of front cover; Rural New Yorker, vol. 43, 1884, p. 130; Pharo's Chart, 1888.

Early Pearl. Origin not known. Introduced by J. A. Everitt & Co., Watsontown, Pa.

Description.—Tubers cylindrical, medium long, not much flattened; eyes medium in number and prominence; skin buff white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, pp. 218, 219.

Early Petoskey. (Group 1.) Origin not given. Introduced by Darling & Beahan in 1905.

Description.—Season early. Vines strong and healthy; flowers light purple and borne in great profusion. Tubers round, slightly flattened; eyes few and shallow; skin pure white, smooth, glossy, and very thin; flesh solid and white. Reference: Darling & Beahan's seed catalogue, 1909, p. 51.

Early Pinkeye. Synonym of DYKEMAN.

Early Prosperity. Origin not known. Introduced by the Iowa Seed Co. in 1908.

Description.—Extra-early variety of strong, vigorous, healthy growth. Tubers oval, slightly flattened, smooth; eyes few; skin white. Reference: Iowa Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1908, p. 26.

Early Puritan. (Group 3.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y., in 1882; claimed to be a seedling of Beauty of Hebron. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1888.

Description.—Ripens as early as Early Rose. Vines vigorous, with an upright habit of growth. Tubers medium long, not flattened, tapering at the ends; eyes large, even with the surface; skin and flesh pure white. References: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1889, p. 8; W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1889,

p. 12; Rural New Yorker, vol. 46, 1887, p. 735; Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1889, p. 24.

Early Red Rose, Extra. See EXTRA-EARLY RED ROSE.

Early Rose. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by Albert Bresee, Hubbardton, Vt., in 1861; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili. Introduced in a limited way in 1867 by D. S. Heffron, of Utica, N. Y.; introduced to the public by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1868.

Description.—Season early; matures about 10 days earlier than Early Goodrich. Vines stout, erect, stalks of medium height; large leaves; flowers freely, bears no balls. Tubers quite smooth, nearly cylindrical, varying to flattish at the center, tapering gradually toward each end; eyes shallow, but sharp and strongly marked; skin thin, tough, of a dull blush color; flesh white, solid, brittle, rarely hollow. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' abridged catalogue and gardener's almanac, 1869, p. 58; Country Gentleman, vol. 30, 1867, p. 410; American Agriculturist, vol. 27, 1868, p. 10; Rural New Yorker, vol. 19, 1868, p. 103.

Early Rose, Improved. Synonym of EARLY ROSER.

Early Rose, Old. See OLD EARLY ROSE.

Early Roser. Synonym, *Improved Early Rose.* (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by Mr. Roser; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose.

Description.—Season early. Tubers quite long, with numerous eyes and of the Rose color. Like the Early Rose in its best days. Reference: Joseph Harris Co.'s seed catalogue, 1907, p. 38.

Early Russet. Synonym, *Henderson's Early Russet.* Originated in Maine; claimed to be a 1903 seedling from two famous early varieties.

Description.—Season very early; large enough for cooking in 8 weeks after planting and fully matured in 9 to 10 weeks. Vines of upright, compact growth, with large, healthy foliage. Tubers roundish oval, very uniform in shape and size; eyes shallow; skin creamy buff with golden-russet netting; flesh white. Reference: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1908, p. 42.

Early Russet, Henderson's. Synonym of EARLY RUSSET.

Early Sebec. Synonym, *Boston Market.* Thought to be a seedling of Jackson White.

Description.—Season early; keeps late. Tubers large; skin white, nearly smooth; flesh white, fine grained. Preferred by Boston gardeners to any other variety. Reference: Washburn's Amateur Cultivator's Guide, 1868, p. 133.

Early Shaw. Synonym, *Early Henry.* Originated by Bradley Shaw, Dover Township, Mich.; claimed to be a seedling of the Mercer. Introduced prior to 1864.

Description.—For earliness and excellence we have not seen its equal. Vines are not very vigorous, nor are the yields large. Tubers very uniform in size, oval, flattened; skin wholly or partly covered with a characteristic roughness. This variety should not be confused with the English variety of the same name. References: American Agriculturist, vol. 24, 1865, pp. 44, 141; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 34, 1869, p. 39.

Early Six Weeks. Synonyms, *Six Weeks* and *Early Six Weeks Market.* (Group 5.) Originated in Ohio in 1885; thought to be a seedling of Early Ohio. Introduced by J. A. Everitt in 1890.

Description.—Reaches maturity in 72 days. Tubers oblong to round, medium to large; eyes shallow; skin light flesh color; flesh white. References: J. A. Everitt's seed catalogue, 1890; 1895, pp. 57 and 58; 1904, pp. 130 and 131; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1892, p. 3; Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 202; John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1895, p. 133.

Early Six Weeks Market. Synonym of EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Early Standard, Dreer's. (Group 1.) Origin not given. Introduced by H. A. Dreer.

Description.—Extremely early, maturing one week in advance of Bovee. Vines dwarf, compact, strong, and healthy. Tubers good size, roundish; eyes few; skin white, smooth; flesh pure white. References: H. A. Dreer's Garden Book, 1904, p. 9; 1914, p. 35.

Note.—Very similar to Irish Cobbler and may possibly be identical.

Early Sunlight. Synonym of SUNLIGHT.

Early Surprise. Synonym, *Page's Extra-Early Surprise.* Origin not given. Introduced by the Page Seed Co. in 1901.

Description. Season extra early, much earlier than Early Rose, Early Ohio, or Early Michigan, and more productive. Tubers oblong, uniformly of good size, eyes well set on the surface; skin slightly shaded with pink; flesh white, remarkably fine grained. References: Page Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1901, p. 16; 1905, p. 24.

Early Surprise. Originated by G. W. P. Jerrard, Caribou, Me., in 1900. Claimed to be a seedling; parentage not given. Introduced by the Jerrard Co. in 1902 in a limited way.

Description.—Earlier than Early Harvest or New Queen. Vigorous, upright, with bushy top. Tubers nearly round; eyes shallow; skin white; flesh white. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1903, p. 2.

Note.—It is evident that this variety is not identical with the preceding one of the same name. The description tallies very closely with that of Irish Cobbler.

Early Telephone. Originated in 1876 by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of Snowflake crossed with Peachblow.

Description.—Ripens early, matures with Early Rose. Vines vigorous and productive. Tubers oval to oblong and somewhat flattened; eyes few and smooth; skin white, shading to russet; flesh white; flavor excellent. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1883, p. 36; D. M. Ferry & Co.'s catalogue, 1883, p. 164; Vaughan's Corn and Potato Manual, 1884, p. 12; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 15.

Early Thoroughbred. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated in 1846; parentage not known. Introduced by W. H. Maule in 1896.

Description.—Season early. Vines of medium vigor, somewhat spreading; flowers white. Tubers oblong, twice as long as broad, cylindrical, shapely; eyes even with the surface; skin flesh color; flesh snowy white. References: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1896, p. 7; Rural New Yorker, vol. 56, 1897, p. 7; Johnson & Stokes' Garden & Farm Manual, 1897, p. 12.

Early Vermont. Synonym of EXTRA-EARLY VERMONT.

Early Vicktor. Synonym of VICKTOR.

Early Walters. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by W. O. Walters, Petoskey, Mich.

Description.—A first early variety. Vines tall and broad, with strong stalks and abundant, coarse, light-colored foliage. Tubers rather long, oval; eyes shallow; skin light red or amber, smooth; flesh very white. Reference: Darling & Beahan's seed catalogue, 1909, p. 49.

Early Wendell. Synonym of WENDELL.

Early White Albino. (See also EARLY ALBINO.) Origin not given.

Description.—Season very early and a good cropper. Vines grow erect. Tubers oblong to cylindrical, with tendency to vary widely from the type; skin and flesh

extremely white. Listed as a new variety by the Johnson Seed Potato Co. in its 1911 catalogue, p. 3.

Note.—The above description regarding color of skin is somewhat misleading, as many of the tubers show light flesh or pink splashes around the eyes, particularly around the bud-eye cluster.

Early White Triumph. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

Early Wisconsin. Originated in 1884 in Columbia County, Wis.; claimed to be a seedling of Early Ohio crossed with Snowflake. Introduced by J. O. Borst, Princeton, Wis.

Description.—According to Borst, this variety is chiefly valuable on account of its extreme earliness and its fine table qualities. Tubers remarkably smooth and uniform in shape; skin light rose colored or nearly flesh color, shading to pink about the eyes. References: L. L. Olds's catalogue of seed potatoes, 1891, pp. 6 and 7; Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 202.

Note.—Vaughan says, "Originated with a well-known grower at Fort Atkinson, Wis. Skin white." Reference: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1904, p. 8. Vaughan probably meant Thomas Craine.

Empire State. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y., in 1881; claimed to be an inbred seedling of White Elephant. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1885. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1885, p. 16; I. F. Tillinghast's catalogue, 1885, p. 12.

Description.—Season medium late. "The most productive main-crop potato ever introduced; vines rank, vigorous. Eyes shallow, but strong; skin white, smooth; flesh pure, snowy white." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, p. 265. Van Ornam says: "Potatoes oblong in shape, large size, smooth, and very handsome." Reference: Van Ornam's "Potatoes for Profit," 1896, p. 79.

Note.—Notice that the tubers as represented in the figure accompanying the reference in the Rural New Yorker are cylindrical in shape.

Endurance, Mills's. Originated by F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, N. Y.; claimed to be a seedling of Green Mountain. Introduced by Mills in 1894.

Description.—Vines erect and vigorous. Tubers large and of even size; eyes shallow; skin white; flesh white. References: F. B. Mills's catalogue, 1895, p. 19; H. N. Hammond Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1897, p. 18.

Enormous. Originated by A. E. Manum, Bristol, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of State of Maine crossed with White Star. First introduced under the name of North Star, but on account of the preemption of that name by a previous variety the name was changed to Enormous.

Ensign Bagley. Synonym of CLARK'S PRIDE.

Eureka. Origin not given. Introduced by Frank Ford & Sons in 1891 as a new variety. Similar in many respects to Brownell's Eureka.

Description.—Season medium. Vines remarkably vigorous, very productive. Tubers large to very large, long, a little larger at the stem end, oval or nearly round; eyes numerous, shallow; skin white, much russeted. References: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1891, p. 34; 1892, p. 33. The Rural New Yorker says, "Intermediate; tubers cylindrical, shapely, and inclined to be too long; eyes few; skin buff white." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 859.

Note.—This potato in many respects very closely resembles Brownell's Eureka, and it is rather questionable whether it is really a new variety.

Eureka, Brownell's. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1871; claimed to be a seedling of Excelsior crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced in 1875.

Description.—Second early or medium. Vines medium size, strong and vigorous, lightish green foliage. Tubers medium size, elongate-oval, somewhat flattened,

very symmetrical and smooth; eyes few, shallow, and quite small; skin white; flesh white. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 39, 1874, p. 580; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 14; 1878, p. 27; Henry A. Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1875, p. 35.

Note.—It is evident that this variety is entirely different from Early or Extra-Early Eureka, which we now class as identical with Irish Cobbler.

Eureka, Extra-Early. (Group 1.) Originated by George R. Pedrick, of New Jersey, in 1895; claimed to be a sport of Early Morn. W. H. Maule says: "A chance hill found in a field of Early Morn potatoes during the season of 1895. In looking over the field a single plant was noticed which died while all of the others were green." Introduced jointly by W. A. Burpee and W. H. Maule in 1901. Reference: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1901, p. 28.

Description.—An extra-early variety; as early as or earlier than any other potato under cultivation. Vines dwarf, compact, die down as soon as the tubers are ripened and never make any second growth; foliage dark green. Tubers quite broad, shortened-oblong, thick; eyes few, shallow; skin very smooth and of a pure, snowy white; flesh white. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1901, p. 29; 1905, pp. 104 and 105; W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1901, p. 28.

Note.—The above description answers every requirement of the Irish Cobbler, and it would appear that they are identical.

Everitt. Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt.; parentage not known. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 47, 1888, p. 353.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines rather short, but stout and vigorous. Tubers long, round, or oval; eyes numerous, shallow; skin bright, light red, thickly netted. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1889, p. 26. L. L. Olds says, "It is nearly but not quite so early as Sunrise and Ohio." References: L. L. Olds's catalogue of seed potatoes, 1891, p. 5; Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 150 (fig. 95).

Excelsior. Originated by B. B. Whiting, Hillsboro County, N. H., in 1861; claimed to be a seedling of old State of Maine. Pharo's chart represents it as a seedling of Early Goodrich. H. P. Closson, Thetford, Vt., says "Excelsior is a seedling of the State of Maine." Reference: H. P. Closson's descriptive catalogue, 1870, p. 12. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory about 1868.

Description.—Season late. Vines short, very stocky, almost bushy. Tubers nearly round, medium size; eyes prominent; skin white, thin, smooth. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1869, p. 21; 1872, p. 34; 1883, inside of front cover. (See Early Peachblow, Hall's.)

Excelsior, Early. See Early Excelsior.

Extra Early, Burpee's. Originated by F. B. Van Ornam, Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa; claimed to be a seedling of the Early Rose. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1890.

Description.—Season early. "Its claim to being from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than Early Rose, Early Puritan, Polaris, etc., and 1 week earlier than Early Ohio has been fully substantiated." Reference: Van Ornam's "Potatoes for Profit," 1896, p. 73.

Extra-Early Eureka. See Eureka, Extra-Early.

Extra-Early Fillbasket. See Fillbasket, Extra-Early.

Extra-Early Peachblow. See Peachblow, Extra-Early.

Extra-Early Red Rose. (Group 4, section 3.) Thought by its originator to be a seedling of Early Rose and Early Ohio. Reference: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1902, p. 80.

Description.—Season medium or second early. Vines large, vigorous, healthy, medium compact and erect in habit of growth; stems freely branched, winged,

dark green, slightly tinged with purple; leaves large, long, broad, smooth, flat, and medium dark green; flowers purple. Tubers round-oblong to oval, somewhat flattened; eyes numerous, rather small, medium in depth, pink to reddish in color; skin dull red. Base and internodes of sprouts are pink; tips pink to purple.

Extra Early, Somers'. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by A. N. Somers, Montague, Mass.; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with Delaware.

Description.—Claimed by originator to be three weeks earlier than any other variety. Tubers bear some resemblance in both color and shape to the Early Rose, but are neither as long nor as deep colored. References: Letter of A. N. Somers to the writer, September 14, 1908; Springfield Republican, April 11, 1909.

Note.—The writer's experience shows it to be no earlier than the Early Rose and much later than Irish Cobbler, Triumph, Noroton Beauty, etc.

Extra-Early Surprise, Page's. Synonym of EARLY SURPRISE.

Extra-Early Vermont. See VERMONT, EXTRA-EARLY.

Extra-Early White Rose. See WHITE ROSE, EXTRA-EARLY.

Farmer. Synonym, *Farmer Hastings.* (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Late maturing, productive, strong, vigorous. Tubers of good size and shape; skin white. Claimed to be remarkably resistant to blight and drought. Reference: John Lewis Childs's catalogue, 1911.

Farmer Hastings. Synonym of FARMER.

Farmer's Alliance. Originated in 1888; claimed to be a seedling of State of Maine crossed with Early Vermont. Introduced by D. Landreth & Sons in 1892.

Description.—An early variety with vigorous, deep-green foliage. Tubers about the same shape as those of the Early Vermont; flesh white, fine grained. Reference: D. Landreth & Sons' catalogue, 1892, p. 40.

Faultless. Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me., in 1903; claimed to be a seedling of Green Mountain crossed with Norcross. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co. in 1908.

Description.—Vines upright; foliage dark green. Tubers slightly elongated; eyes very shallow; skin creamy, somewhat netted. Reference: Charles F. Saul's seed catalogue, 1908, p. 42.

Fillbasket, Extra-Early. (Group 4, section 1.) Claimed to be a seedling of Snowball crossed with Quick Crop.

Description.—Season early; a remarkably quick grower. Tubers smooth and full, with no points or projections; sufficiently elongated to make a good baker; skin somewhat resembles that of the Prince Edward Island Rose in color; flesh pure white. Reference: Moore & Simon's catalogue, 1906, p. 41.

Flourball, Johnson's. (Group 1.) Originated in northern New York.

Description.—Season early; earlier than Early Rose. Tubers almost round; skin and flesh pure white. Reference: Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue, 1910, p. 47.

Fortune, Early. See EARLY FORTUNE.

Freeman. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by Freeman in 1885; claimed to be a seedling of Silver Tip. Introduced by W. H. Maule in 1891.

Description.—Season very early. Tubers oval; skin russet; eyes shallow; flesh very white and fine grained. References: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1891, p. 61; 1893, p. 73; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1894, p. 4.

Note.—This description of the tubers is very misleading; also the assertion as to earliness. The Freeman, as now known, is medium late, tubers oblong and somewhat flattened, skin dull, creamy white or light buff color.

Garfield. Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of Early Vermont crossed with Excelsior. Introduced by D. Landreth & Sons in 1883.

Description.—Season later than that of the Vermont; more productive. Vines stocky. Tubers uniformly large, larger than Vermont, slightly flattened, compact in hill; color of skin resembling that of Excelsior. References: J. C. Vaughan's Corn and Potato Manual, 1884, p. 9; Landreth's Companion for the Garden and Farm, 1884, p. 55.

Garnet Chili. Originated by C. E. Goodrich, Utica, N. Y., in 1853; claimed to be a seedling of Rough Purple Chili. Introduced by Goodrich in 1857.

Description.—Season late. Goodrich says, "Vines tall and stout like the parent, remaining erect until nearly ripe. Vines and leaves very light green; flowers numerous and persistent, usually white and showy, occasionally, especially for the last two summers, inclining to Peachblow red and a few even to pale lilac. Rarely bears seed balls unless planted late in June. In this case they set freely in the cool weather of September, but do not mature. I have never seen more than 100 ripe balls on this crop, though examining many acres for them. Tubers medium size, round to longish; eyes of moderate depth; skin brick red; flesh moderately white; late maturing." References: Country Gentleman, vol. 22, 1863, p. 155; American Agriculturist, vol. 21, 1862, p. 230.

Note.—As now known, the flowers are reddish lilac. The variety now grown in Bermuda under the name of Garnet Chili has round-oblong or short-cylindrical tubers with numerous eyes. The variety grown under this name by the Department of Agriculture has roundish to short-oblong tubers with blunt ends.

Gem of Aroostook. (Group 6.) Originated by G. W. P. Jerrard, Caribou, Me., in 1892; claimed to be a seedling of New Queen. Introduced by Jerrard in 1898.

Description.—Season medium; about a week later than New Queen. Vines robust, healthy, half upright; foliage medium green; flowers white with yellow centers. Tubers elongate-oval, flattened; skin light magenta pink in Colorado and pink in northwestern Washington, variable with different soils and localities. References: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1898, p. 2; 1899, p. 2.

Gold Coin. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by Gideon T. Safford, North Bennington, Vt. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1903.

Description.—Vines strong, healthy, with luxurious dark-green foliage. Tubers slightly oblong, rather broad, quite thick, ends slightly rounded; eyes small; skin thin, smooth, glossy, and of a light golden tint; flesh pearly white. Reference: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1903, pp. 26–29.

Golden Russet, Olds's. (Group 7, section 2.) Originated in Clinton, Wis.; claimed to be a chance seedling from a field of Early Ohio, but not at all like that variety.

Description.—Season medium. Tubers rather long and smooth; eyes even with the surface; skin white, completely covered with a very thick netting, making it a decided russet. References: L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1912, p. 29; John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1912, p. 122.

Note.—Evidently they are confusing a sport with a seedling.

Goodrich, Early. See EARLY GOODRICH.

Granite State. Originated by B. B. Whiting, Hillsboro County, N. H., in 1861; claimed to be a seedling raised at the same time and by the same person as Excelsior. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory.

Description.—Season early; earlier than Excelsior and tubers are larger and longer. Remarkably bushy in habit of growth. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1870, p. 32; 1871, p. 28.

Great Divide. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by F. B. Van Ornam, Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa, in 1887. Claimed to be a seedling of Early Ohio crossed with old California. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1894.

Description.—Season medium to late. Vines stout, erect, branching direct from the main stem; leaves abundant, dark green. Tubers oblong, round; eyes numerous, shallow; skin very white; flesh very white. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1894, pp. 30–31; Van Ornam's "Potatoes for Profit," 1896, p. 76.

Great Eastern. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1880; claimed to be a seedling of Excelsior crossed with Peachblow. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1885.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines medium height, stocky and healthy; leaves dark green and free from disease. Tubers oval and somewhat flattened, free from prongs; eyes few and shallow; skin white; flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, p. 265; American Garden, vol. 6, 1885, p. 22; J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1886, p. 32.

Green Mountain. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt., in 1878; claimed to be a seedling from a cross between Dunmore and Excelsior. Introduced by J. A. Everitt & Co. in 1885.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines vigorous, foliage deep green. Tubers short and chunky, flattened, and not very regular; eyes sometimes slightly, sometimes considerably depressed; skin nearly white; flesh white, fine grained. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 43, 1884, p. 729; American Garden, vol. 6, 1885, p. 102; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 51, 1886, p. 280; J. A. Everitt's seed catalogue, 1895, p. 60; Angell Seed Co.'s Manual, 1899, p. 20.

Note.—The following description seems to represent more adequately the Green Mountain at the present time: Vines vigorous, healthy, considerably branched; foliage heavy, medium green; stems light green; flowers abundant, white. Tubers large, short-oblong to oblong, broad, flattened; eyes medium in number and size, shallow to medium in depth; skin creamy white or buff white, occasionally splashed with russet toward seed end, generally well netted.

Green Mountain, Jr. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me., in 1905; claimed to be an inbred Green Mountain (that is, from a seed ball grown on Green Mountain pollinized with Green Mountain). The originator says, "Practically a thoroughbred or purebred." Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co.

Description.—Season late. Vines much branched and vigorous; leaves broad, dark green; blossoms white with yellow centers; tubers round to oblong, somewhat flattened; eyes shallow; skin a trifle whiter than that of its parent and more netted. Sprouts white and stubby in the spring and do not grow very long. Reference: Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue, 1911, p. 5.

Note.—So far as the writer's experience with this variety goes, it does not appear to possess qualities superior to those of its parent.

Gurney's White Harvest. See WHITE HARVEST, GURNEY'S.

Hall's Early Peachblow. See EARLY PEACHBLOW, HALL'S.

Hampden Beauty. Ross Bros. and Frank Ford & Sons claim that this variety originated in Vermont, while Aaron E. Low says that it originated in Hampden County, Mass. Its name would indicate that the latter assumption is correct. Claimed to be a sport of Beauty of Hebron. Introduced as a novelty in 1886.

Description.—Season early. Vines stocky and thrifty. Tubers oblong-oval, medium to large; eyes numerous (A. W. Livingston says "few"), shallow; skin white, finely netted, smooth; flesh white, solid. References: A. W. Livingston's

seed catalogue, 1888, p. 47; Frank Ford & Sons' catalogue, 1890, p. 28; Aaron E. Low's seed catalogue, 1889 and 1891; Ross Bros.' catalogue, 1898, p. 11; Parker & Wood's catalogue, 1891, p. 111; Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 859.

Harbinger. (Group 6.) Originated by G. W. P. Jerrard, Caribou, Me., in 1886; claimed to be a seedling of New Queen. Introduced by Jerrard in 1890.

Description.—Strong, robust grower; leaves large, dark green; flowers white. Tubers large, long, and rather flat; eyes not numerous, quite even with the surface; skin light flesh color, smooth, red in the cavity of the eyes. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 49, 1890, p. 150; Frank Ford & Sons' catalogue, 1891, p. 34; 1893, p. 38; Cole's Garden Annual, 1892, p. 48.

Harvest, Early. See EARLY HARVEST.

Henderson's Early Russet. Synonym of EARLY RUSSET.

Henry, Early. Synonym of EARLY SHAW.

Honeoye Rose. (Group 2.) Claimed to be a seedling of Victor Rose. Introduced by E. F. Dibble, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., in 1896.

Description.—An early, strong-growing, heavy-yielding variety. Tubers pale pink; skin around the eyes like the eyebrows; color deepens into a deep but brilliant red. References: E. F. Dibble's farm seed catalogue, 1896; H. N. Hammond Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1897, p. 12. The Rural New Yorker says, "Medium vigor. Stems green; flowers purplish. Tubers irregular in shape; skin pinkish buff." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 55, 1896, p. 231.

Note.—This variety seems to be identical with Noroton Beauty, or Quick Lunch.

Hoosier, Late. Synonym of MCCORMICK.

Houlton Rose. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated in Houlton, Me. Reference: Buist's Garden Guide, 1894, p. 102.

Note.—Simply an early strain of Early Rose.

Hunt, Early. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Hybrid, Rhind's. See RHIND'S HYBRID.

Idaho Rural. (Group 8, section 2.) Origin not given.

Description.—See Charles Downing and Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Note.—As observed by the writer, the name Idaho Rural is used rather indiscriminately. The variety which is generally regarded as the true Rural is probably the Charles Downing. Another variety which is grown as Idaho Rural in the West is a member of the Rural group.

Ideal. Claimed to be a seedling of Jersey Peachblow.

Description.—Ripens in midseason. Vines large, stocky, upright in early part of season, but of branching, spreading habit later. Tubers ovate, rather truncate, much flattened; eyes medium as to number and prominence; skin buff to delicate pink russet. References: The American Horticulturist, 1891, p. 197; Rural New Yorker, vol. 50, 1891, p. 102; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1895, p. 18.

Improved Beauty of Hebron. See BEAUTY OF HEBRON, IMPROVED.

Improved Early Rose. Synonym of EARLY ROSER.

Improved Manistee. Synonym of EARLY MANISTEE.

Improved Peachblow. See PEACHBLOW, IMPROVED.

Improved Peachblow, Nichol's New. See PEACHBLOW, NICHOL'S NEW IMPROVED.

Irish Cobbler. (Group 1.) Origin not known; claimed by some leading seedsmen to have been first grown by an Irish shoemaker of Marblehead, Mass.

Description.—Season extra early. Gregory says, "Similar or identical with Eureka." Tubers nearly round, large; eyes good; skin russet, finely netted; flesh white. References: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1895, p. 23; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1899, p. 4; 1907, p. 27.

Note.—In the writer's opinion the Irish Cobbler is simply a strain of the Early Eureka, and at the present time the two are so hopelessly mixed up as to be indistinguishable. There are some growers and seedsmen, however, who seem to believe that the two varieties are distinct entities.

Jackson White. (Group 9, section 1.) Claimed to be a seedling of the Carter and to have originated in Maine.

Description.—Tubers more irregular in form than those of the Early Cottage, Early Shaw, and Early Samaritan; eyes more deeply sunken. References: Magazine of Horticulture, vol. 23, 1857, p. 59; Country Gentleman, vol. 14, 1859, p. 107; American Agriculturist, vol. 24, 1865, p. 44. Richard Frotscher says, "It is white, has a great many eyes, and is of very good quality." Reference: Richard Frotscher's Almanac and Garden Manual, 1880, p. 51.

Note.—Thought by some to be identical with Carter.

Jersey Peachblow. Synonyms, *Old Jersey Peachblow*, *Peachblow*. (Group 11.) Originated by Caleb Shepard, of Old Saratoga, N. Y., in 1850. Claimed to be a seedling of the Western Red or Chenango. The two varieties grew side by side, and the seed balls were picked indiscriminately.

Description.—A late-maturing, long-keeping variety. Tubers red skinned, yellow fleshed. References: Magazine of Horticulture, vol. 23, 1857, p. 60; Country Gentleman, vol. 26, 1865, p. 315.

Johnson's Flourball. See FLOURBALL, JOHNSON'S.

Jones Pink-Eyed Seedling. (Group 4, section 3.)

Description.—"We are offering you for the first time a new late potato which we believe has great merits, not only in quality but a very heavy yielder. * * * The tubers are oblong and of good size, very solid, and good keepers. They mature about the same time as New York Rurals or Carman No. 3." Reference: O. S. Jones Seed Co's. catalogue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., 1912, p. 32.

Joseph. Originated by H. F. Smith, of Vermont, and introduced by him in 1896.

Description.—Season medium. Vines vigorous and healthy. Tubers oval, slightly flattened on two sides; eyes few; skin pinkish; flesh white. References: L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1897, p. 5; Joseph Breck & Son's seed catalogue, 1898, p. 15; Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1898, p. 43.

Jumbo. Synonym, *Weld's Jumbo*. Originated in western New York. Introduced in 1881.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines vigorous, short jointed compact, deep green. Tubers nearly round, slightly flattened; eyes small; skin white, flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 10; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1883, p. 39; American Garden, vol. 4, 1883; p. 83; Vaughan's Corn and Potato Manual, 1884, p. 13. Ford says, "Season late. Tubers long; eyes numerous, some full, others slightly depressed." Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 14.

June Eating, Craine's. Originated by Thomas Craine, Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1884; claimed to be a seedling of Eureka.

Description.—Season very early. Habit of growth and foliage similar to Early Rose. Tubers oblong to long, nearly round, large; skin white, clouded with purple; flesh white. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1887, p. 17.

Junior Pride. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

Note.—The variety in the Department of Agriculture collection is not identical with White Triumph as cited in D. Landreth & Sons' catalogue for 1910, p. 74.

Junkis. Originated by Luther Putnam, Cambridge, Vt.

Description.—A late-maturing, heavy-yielding variety. Tubers rather long, flattened, generally tapering at one end; flesh white and of good quality. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 219.

Keeper, Craine's. Originated by Thomas Craine, Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1883; claimed to be a seedling of Eureka.

Description.—Season medium, ripens last week in August. Vines strong growing and of spreading habit. Tubers round and unusually elongated, very solid; eyes few and shallow; skin white; flesh white and floury when cooked. Reference: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1887, p. 17.

Note.—This variety is entirely distinct from another of the same name now in the variety collection of the Department of Agriculture.

Keystone. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by H. E. Hopkins, Conneautville, Pa., in 1901; claimed to be a seedling of Carman No. 1.

Description.—Vines bushy rather than tall, not decumbent. Tubers long and slightly tapering; skin white and finely netted; flesh marble white, fine grained, and dry. Reference: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1911, p. 7.

King of the Earlies. Synonym, *Bresee's No. 4.* Originated by Albert Bresee, Hubbardton, Vt., in 1862; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1869.

Description.—A week earlier than Early Rose. Vines dwarf, averaging 10 to 12 inches. Tubers large, handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small, somewhat pinkish; skin flesh color or dull, pinkish white; flesh white, floury. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 32, 1868, p. 291; B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1870, p. 80; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1870, p. 31; H. P. Closson's descriptive catalogue, 1870, p. 11.

King of the Earlies, Nichol's. Originated in the Red River Valley; parentage not known. Introduced by the St. Louis Seed Co. in 1905.

Description.—Season very early. Superior to the Early Ohio, which it very much resembles in appearance. Skin thick, pinkish; eyes shallow, fair sized. Reference: St. Louis Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1905, p. 52. The Rural New Yorker says, "Vines of medium vigor and spreading habit; no flowers. Tubers shape of Beauty of Hebron; eyes medium in prominence and number; skin colored like that of Early Rose; flesh white and mealy." Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 55, 1896, p. 850.

Knowles's Big Cropper. Synonym of KNOWLES.

Knowles's Big Crop Potato. Synonym of KNOWLES.

Knowles. Synonyms, *Knowles's Big Crop, Knowles's Big Cropper.* Originated by B. W. Knowles, Aroostook County, Me. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory.

Description.—Season medium; ripens about midway between the Irish Cobbler and the Green Mountain. Vines and foliage strong and vigorous. Tubers rather oblong in shape; eyes close to the surface; skin smooth, white; flesh very white. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1908, p. 6.

La Plata Red. Synonym of LONG RED.

Late Beauty of Hebron. See BEAUTY OF HEBRON, LATE; WHITE ELEPHANT.

Late Blightless. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season late. Vines large, fairly vigorous, healthy; stems spreading, more or less decumbent, winged, dark green; leaves rather small, smooth, slightly crumpled; flowers white. Tubers large, oblong to elongate-flattened; eyes rather numerous, inclined to be deep; skin white. Sprouts creamy white. On the whole this is an undesirable commercial variety, owing to the coarseness of the tubers. The claim that it is immune to late-blight is not substantiated either in vine or tuber.

Late Hoosier. Synonym of MCCORMICK.

Late Ohio. (Group 5.) Originated by Alfred Reese, the originator of the Early Ohio.

Description.—Season second early; a little later than Early Rose. Tubers large, oblong, round; eyes few and very smooth; skin light red or pink. References: J. J. H. Gregory's catalogue, 1880, p. 53; Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1881, p. 13.

Late Petoskey. Synonym, *Rural Russet.* (Group 9, section 2.) Parentage not given.

Description.—Ripens ten days or two weeks in advance of the Rural New Yorker No. 2. Vines vigorous, with spreading and more or less erect habit of growth; sprouts and stalks very dark purplish green; foliage plentiful and a dark rich color; flowers light purple. Tubers have the general shape of Rural New Yorker No. 2, but they are slightly thicker in cross section; eyes not so deep; skin pure white, like the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but thicker, tougher, and beautifully netted. It is not a russet potato, though it has the general appearance of one. References: Darling & Beahan's seed catalogue, 1908, pp. 15 and 56; 1909, pp. 12 and 53.

Note.—The sprout and stem characters are very similar to, if not identical with, those of Rural New Yorker No. 2. In the experience of the writer, well-grown specimens of the tuber are distinctly russeted.

Late Puritan. Originated by Robert Birch, of Michigan, in 1889; claimed to be a sport of Early Puritan. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1891.

Description.—Season late. Identical with the Early Puritan in appearance, color, and quality, but far more productive. Reference: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1892, p. 7.

Late Rose. (Group 4, section 1.) Discovered by E. L. Coy, of West Hebron, N. Y., in a field of Early Rose in the autumn of 1869; supposed to be a sport of the Early Rose. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in the fall of 1871.

Description.—Ripens from two to four weeks later than the Early Rose; much more productive; vines more stocky and upright in growth; leaves thicker and more pointed. Tubers only distinguishable from those of the Early Rose by having a brighter red seed end when first dug. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1872, p. 80; 1873, p. 141; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1874, p. 13; Rural New Yorker, vol. 24, 1871, p. 411; vol. 25, 1872, p. 242.

Late Rose, Campbell's. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by George W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio, probably in 1869; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Named Campbell's Late Rose by F. R. Elliott.

Description.—Season late. Tubers much like those of the Early Rose in form; eyes nearly level with the surface, deep, rich, pinkish red with an average of five germs to each eye or cluster of eyes; skin at tuber end (seed end) a rich pale red, at lower end a pinkish white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 25, 1872, p. 115; J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1872, p. 19; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1873, p. 45.

Late Snowflake. Originated in northern Vermont in 1875; claimed to be a sport of Snowflake.

Description.—Tubers much more productive and later in maturing than those of Snowflake, but exact counterpart in form, size, color, and general appearance. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 15.

Lee's Favorite. (Group 4, section 3.) Originated by G. W. Lee, of Stark County, Ohio, in 1877; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by Frank Ford in 1883.

Description.—Season two weeks earlier than Early Rose. Tubers similar in form to Early Rose, but distinct in color, being a light flesh shading to pink about the eyes, which are nearly even with the surface. Reference: Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1883, pp. 13 and 14.

Lightning, Crine's. (Group 4, section 3.) Originated by R. V. Crine, of New Jersey; claimed to be a seedling of Early Ideal crossed with Early Ohio and Early Rose. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1902.

Description.—Season extra early. Vines vigorous, healthy. Tubers oblong, with flattened ends; skin a remarkably bright rose color, brighter than that of Early Rose. (Thorburn says, "Skin russet colored.") References: Joseph Harris Co.'s Rural Annual, 1903, p. 35; J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s catalogue, 1902, p. 9.

Note.—The Crine's Lightning grown by the Department of Agriculture has a pink skin.

Lily White. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated in Indiana; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with White Star.

Description.—Season medium to late; ripens a little later than Early Rose. Tubers smooth and shapely; eyes shallow; skin clear white; flesh white. References: S. Wilson's catalogue, 1894, p. 60; Moore & Simon's catalogue, 1889, p. 32.

Livingston. (Group 4, section 3.) Originated by a Michigan grower in 1893; claimed to be a sport of Seneca Beauty. Introduced by A. W. Livingston & Sons in 1896.

Description.—Tubers are of desirable shape; eyes few and shallow. Reference: A. W. Livingston & Sons' seed catalogue, 1896, p. 12.

Livingston's Banner. See BANNER, LIVINGSTON'S.

Long Island Wonder. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not given.

Description.—About one week earlier than Green Mountain; a heavier yielder. Tubers same shape and color. Reference: S. D. Woodruff & Sons' seed catalogue, 1913, p. 2.

Note.—It is rather doubtful whether Long Island Wonder is essentially different from Green Mountain.

Long Red. Synonyms, *La Plata Red, Spanish, Merino, Red Mercer.* Origin not known. Supposed to have been introduced into this country from La Plata, South America, about 1806.

Description.—Claimed to be the hardiest potato extant. Reference: Cultivator, vol. 3, 1846, p. 196.

Lookout Mountain. Synonym of MCCORMICK.

McCormick. Synonyms, *Late Hoosier, Lookout Mountain.* (Group 11.) Originated by the Rev. T. B. McCormick, of Princeton, Ind. Introduced by J. A. Foote, Terre Haute, Ind., about 1882. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, p. 175.

Note.—A variety known as the McCormick is grown to a considerable extent in Maryland and Virginia. It is a late-maturing, strong-growing variety having the Peachblow type of foliage. The tubers are round, oblong, generally with blunt ends and numerous deep-set eyes tinged with carmine; skin flesh or light pink. The variety seems to possess the ability to withstand heat and drought better than any other with which the writer is familiar, but the tubers are of poor quality.

Maggie Murphy. Synonym, *Queen of the West.* Originated by L. Wall; claimed to be a seedling of Wall's Orange. Introduced by James Vick in 1893.

Description.—A late-maturing, strong, vigorous variety. Tubers of the Rose class, large, oblong, round, square at end; eyes very deep; skin delicate pink. References: Vick's Floral Guide, 1893, p. 15; 1894, p. 31; Successful Farming, February, 1910, p. 42.

Magnum Bonum. Season early, a few days later and more productive than Early Rose. Vines vigorous and erect. Tubers nearly round, flattened at the ends; eyes small, pink; skin russet white (Ford says, "Color white, with slight pink

tint at eyes"); flesh white and nutty. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1882, p. 20; Frank Ford's catalogue, 1882, p. 14; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 11.

Note.—W. A. Burpee says, "An American variety." Frank Ford says, "True American." B. K. Bliss says, "Quite distinct from the English potato of the same name."

Maine Rose. Synonym of EARLY MAINE.

Mammoth Pearl. Originated in Ohio; claimed by Pharo to be a seedling from promiscuously hybridized seed. Introduced about 1879.

Description.—Season medium. Vines short, thick, upright. Tubers large, nearly round; eyes few, but slightly depressed; skin smooth and remarkably white; flesh pearly white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1880, p. 15; Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1881, p. 13; D. M. Ferry & Co.'s catalogue, 1881, p. 48; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1882, p. 55.

Manistee. Synonym of EARLY MANISTEE.

Manistee, Early See EARLY MANISTEE.

Manistee, Improved. Synonym of EARLY MANISTEE.

Market, Boston. Synonym of EARLY SEBEC.

Market, Early. See EARLY MARKET.

Market, Early Six Weeks. Synonym of EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Matchless. Originated by A. Rand, Shelburne, Vt., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1880.

Description.—Season late; ripens with the Peerless. Vines upright, of medium height, vigorous, healthy; foliage dark green. Tubers generally round, sometimes oblong, occasionally flattened; skin slightly russeted, pale red except the eyes and seed end, where it is much brighter; flesh pure white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 13.

Matchless, Corliss's. Originated by T. Corliss, Lockport, N. Y., in 1877; claimed to be a seedling of Humboldt. Introduced by T. Corliss in 1883.

Description.—Season medium; claimed by the originator to be two weeks earlier than the Early Rose. Tubers long, round; eyes numerous, some clusters prominent, others smooth or slightly depressed; skin light pink. Fine quality. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 48, 1883, p. 363; Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 14.

Maxima. (Group 4.) Claimed to be a sport of Lee's Favorite. Introduced by the Ford Seed Co. in 1903.

Description.—Closely resembles Lee's Favorite. Tubers oblong, cross sections oval; eyes rather small and quite even with the surface, not numerous but plenty; skin beautiful pink, shading to darker pink at the seed end, somewhat netted. References: Ford Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1903, p. 56; 1910, p. 44.

Mayflower, Early. See EARLY MAYFLOWER.

Mercer. Synonyms, *Meshanock*, *Moshannocks*, *Nephannocks*, *Nishenock*, *Neshannocks*, *Blue Noses*, *Philadelphia*, *Chenango*, and *White Chenango*. Originated on Neshannock Creek, Mercer County, Pa., by J. Gilkey, or Gilkie, about 1811; claimed to be a seedling. James Waugh says, "The potato known as the Mercer or Nishenock was first grown about 47 years ago by John Gilkey, who called it the Nishenock royal potato, and it got the name of Mercer from Bevan Pearson, who carried a few in his saddle to Darby, Pa., from which point they have spread over the United States under the name of Mercer." Reference: Rural New

Yorker, vol. 2, 1858, p. 134. "The true name of this potato should be Gilkie, as it originated from seed sown by John Gilky on the bank of the Neshannock Creek, about five miles above its junction with the Chenango, at Newcastle, Pa." Reference: Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 4, p. 64. (See Cultivator, vol. 10, 1843, p. 190.)

Description.—Season early intermediate. Tubers flat, oblong; eyes numerous, deep purple; skin purple; flesh yellowish. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 43, 1884, p. 235. "Tubers rather long and flat in shape, with numerous eyes; skin white, tinged with a pale purple on the tip end, from which circumstance it has been called by some the Blue Nose. When cut in two a circle of the same color as the tip end is discovered around the center." Reference: Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal, vol. 1, 1831, p. 148. "Tubers much like the Long Pinkeye, but generally larger and longer; skin slightly tinged with a reddish or purple color, and when cut streaks of the same color are found running through it." Reference: Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 4, p. 64. (See Cultivator, vol. 10, 1843, p. 190.)

Mercer, Black. Synonym of BLACK CHENANGO.

Mercer, White. See WHITE MERCER.

Merino. Synonym of LONG RED.

Merrill, New. Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me., in 1901; claimed to be a seedling of Norcross and Johnson's No. 1. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co. in 1905.

Description.—Season second early. Immense vine growth, dark green, with large clusters of white blossoms. Tubers round and oblong, similar in shape to those of Early Rose; skin creamy white, well netted, smooth. Reference: W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1908, p. 16. Very rapid grower with large, handsome leaves. Tubers oblong; eyes very shallow; skin white, netted. Reference: Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue, 1905, p. 16.

Meshanock. Synonym of MERCER.

Meshannock, White. Synonym of WHITE MERCER.

Michigan, Early. See EARLY MICHIGAN.

Million Dollar. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not known. Introduced by the Salzer Seed Co.

Description.—Beautiful white potato, which cooks like a Snowball. References: Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1900, pp. 115–116; L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1902, p. 10.

Mills's Endurance. See ENDURANCE, MILLS'S.

Milwaukee. (Group 6.) Origin not known. Introduced by Currie Bros. in 1892.

Description.—Comes into use fully as early as Early Sunrise, but is more productive. Strongly resembles Crown Jewel, but is of larger size. Reference: L. H. Bailey's "Annals of Horticulture," 1892, p. 191.

Minister. Synonym, *New Minister.* Originated in Aroostook County, Me. Introduced by G. W. P. Jerrard Co. in 1889.

Description.—Season early. Vines large, somewhat spreading, strong, healthy; leaves broad, medium green; immense clusters of light purple blossoms. Tubers medium sized, rather flattened; eyes rather deep; skin magenta interspread with amber; flesh yellowish white, fine grained. References: Parker & Wood's catalogue, 1890, p. 99; Rural New Yorker, vol. 48, 1889, p. 103; G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1891, p. 12; 1894, p. 9; John Lewis Childs's catalogue, 1891, p. 16.

Molly Stark. Originated by D. C. Hicks, North Clarendon, Vt. Introduced by Frank Ford & Sons in 1892.

Description.—Season very early; fairly productive. Vines short, but stout. Tubers oval or oblong, flattened oval; eyes numerous, compound, slightly sunken

with a distinct brow; skin very light flesh color, finely netted (The Rural New Yorker says "buff skin"); flesh white and mealy. References: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1892, p. 32; Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, p. 811.

Money-Maker. (Group 7, section 1.) Origin not given. Introduced by E. F. Dibble.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines and foliage heavy, absolutely and unequivocally blight and drought proof; flowers white; tubers handsome, long, frequently 8 inches and over in length, occasionally flattened; eyes nearly even with the surface; skin white. Reference: E. F. Dibble's farm-seed catalogue, 1895, p. 13. Vines vigorous, upright, flowers white; tubers cylindrical, long, variable in shape; skin light buff. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 56, 1897, p. 38. "This is a long white potato, absolutely blight proof." Reference: Joseph Harris Co.'s Rural Annual, 1898, p. 25:

Note.—Several years' trials of Money-Maker do not justify the claim made for it as a blight and drought resistant variety.

Moreton. Origin not known.

Description.—New, main-crop variety of great vigor. Tubers round, smooth; eyes shallow; skin white. Reference: Joseph Harris Co.'s seed catalogue, 1911, p. 42.

Moshannocks. Synonym of MERCER.

Nephannocks. Synonym of MERCER.

Neshannocks. Synonym of MERCER.

New Blush. Synonym of BLUSH.

New Ideal. (Group 4, section 3.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines large, stocky, vigorous, upright in early part of season, but with branching, spreading habit later. Tubers have a delicate, pink-russet skin. Reference: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1895, p. 18.

New Improved Peachblow, Nichol's. See PEACHBLOW, NICHOL'S NEW IMPROVED.

New Merrill. See MERRILL, NEW.

New Minister. Synonym of MINISTER.

New Queen. (Group 6.) Originated in Washington County, Me.; claimed by G. W. P. Jerrard and J. J. H. Gregory to be a seedling of Beauty of Hebron. Pharo says, "Seedling of Garnet Chili crossed with Beauty of Hebron." Introduced by Jerrard in 1884.

Description.—Season early. Tubers large, handsome, closely resembling those of its parent both in shape and color; flesh pure white. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1889, p. 5; G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1894, p. 6; 1911, p. 6.

New Scotch Rose. (Group 4, section 3.) Claimed to have been introduced from Scotland.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines large, dense, with strong, stocky stems. Tubers thick, oblong; eyes few, shallow; skin rose colored. Reference: A. G. Aldridge's price-list sheet, 1913.

New Victor. Origin not known. Introduced by the G. W. P. Jerrard Co. in 1907.

Description.—Season early. Vines strong and stocky, tops large and branching; blossoms white. Tubers oval, rather longer than the Green Mountain; eyes even with the surface, some plump and full; skin white. Reference: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1907, p. 3.

New White Mountain. Synonym of WHITE MOUNTAIN.

New White Ohio. Synonym of WHITE OHIO.

New White Peachblow, Thorburn's. See PEACHBLOW, THORBURN'S NEW WHITE.

New Wonderful. (Group 7, section 2.) Introduced in 1899.

Description.—Season late. Vines large, rank, dark; foliage rich green. Tubers round to oblong, very uniform in size; eyes flush with the surface; skin russet, covered with vein work. Reference: S. M. Isbell & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1906, p. 53.

Note.—The shape of the tubers as described in Isbell's catalogue does not coincide with the shape of those grown from stock purchased by the Department of Agriculture from S. M. Isbell & Co. The latter are elongate-cylindrical, and usually slightly flattened.

Nichol's King of the Earlies. See KING OF THE EARLIES, NICHOL'S.

Nichol's New Improved Peachblow. See PEACHBLOW, NICHOL'S NEW IMPROVED.

Nishenock. Synonym of MERCER.

Norcross. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by Charles Norcross, Litchfield, Me., in 1895; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose pollenized with Beauty of Hebron. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co.

Description.—Late maturing. Vines thrifty, upright; leaves large. Tubers large, flat, oval, somewhat blocky in shape; skin white. References: Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue, 1905, p. 12; 1909, p. 6; Frank S. Platt's Farm and Garden Annual, 1907, p. 6.

Noroton Beauty. (Group 2.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y.; claimed to have been obtained from a seedling of old White Peachblow. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn in 1904.

Description.—Matures early; vines short, stocky, branching; stalks purple when they first come up; leaves large and dark green. Tubers round, or nearly so; eyes pinkish; groundwork of skin white, slightly russeted, and splashed more or less with pink. Reference: J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1905, p. 4.

Note.—The Noroton Beauty is, so far as any visible appearance is concerned, identical with Quick Lunch. Both of these varieties were introduced in the same year, the former by J. M. Thorburn, the latter by W. A. Burpee. Noroton Beauty is said to have been originated by E. L. Coy and Quick Lunch by Gideon Safford, of North Bennington, Vt. Both of these originators claim to have had no cognizance of the other's production. Whether this be true or not, the two varieties are practically identical and we believe are now so regarded by the trade.

Norther, Early. See EARLY NORTHER.

Northern Beauty. Claimed to have been an 1889 seedling. Parentage not given.

Description.—A second early variety. Vines vigorous. Tubers medium to large, oblong, and similar to those of Beauty of Hebron or Clark's No. 1; eyes slightly indented; skin and flesh pure white. Reference: Parker & Wood's seed catalogue, 1890, p. 98.

Northern Beauty. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by G. W. P. Jerrard, Caribou, Aroostook County, Me., in 1894. Introduced by the G. W. P. Jerrard Co. in 1900.

Description.—Strong, upright grower of the Early Rose type, but rather more robust. Tubers not quite as long as those of the Early Rose, a little inclined to be flat. References: G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1900, p. 1; 1911, p. 7.

Note.—The tuber description of these two varieties bearing the same name is so meager that it is not possible to determine, in the absence of authentic specimens of each, whether or not they are identical.

Nott's Peachblow. See PEACHBLOW, NOTT'S.

Noxall. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not known. Introduced by the Wernich Seed Co. in 1911.

Description.—Season late; matures a week earlier than Rural New Yorker No. 2. Tubers of fine appearance and of about the same shape as Rural New Yorker

No. 2, but of better quality; skin white. Reference: Wernich Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1911, p. 43.

Note.—Identical with Rural New Yorker No. 2.

No. 9. (Group 9, section 1.) A selection from Rural New Yorker. Thought to be a superior strain.

Ohio, Early. See EARLY OHIO.

Ohio Junior. Originated by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., who says: "This new potato originated with us in 1881, and although a chance seedling it is without doubt in some way related to that good old sort, the Early Ohio." L. L. Olds says: "It is the only seedling thus far of the old favorite Early Ohio." Introduced by Vick in 1887.

Description.—Season extra early. Almost identical with the Early Ohio in form and marking of the tubers, habit of growth, etc. Tubers oval-oblong, round at the seed end; eyes full, shallow. References: Vick's Floral Guide, 1887, p. 164; 1889, p. 93; L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1891, p. 4.

Note.—It is not quite clear to the writer what Vick means by "chance seedling." Moreover, the writer has not yet learned where Olds gets his authority for the statement, "It is the first and only instance where the 'Ohio' has been reproduced from seed."

Ohio, Jr., Early. See EARLY OHIO, JR.

Ohio, Late. See LATE OHIO.

Ohio, New White. Synonym of WHITE OHIO.

Ohio Wonder. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Season medium to late. Vines strong and healthy. Tubers oval to nearly round; in cross section, oval to somewhat flattened; eyes few and nearly even with the surface; skin pure white, slightly netted. Reference: Ford Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1907, p. 50.

Old Early Rose. (Group 4, section 3.) Origin unknown.

Description.—Season medium. Vines large, vigorous; flowers purple. Tubers round-oblong to broadly round-flattened, with rather blunt ends; eyes large, rather deep, and occasionally protuberant, deep pinkish color; skin flesh to pink. Base of sprouts pink to purple; internodes creamy white to pink; tips pink to purple.

Old Jersey Peachblow. Synonym of JERSEY PEACHBLOW.

Olds's Golden Russet. See GOLDEN RUSSET, OLDS'S.

Orange, Wall's. Originated by Lyman Wall, of Monroe County, N. Y., in 1879. Grown from a seed ball of a local variety. Introduced by I. F. Tillinghast in 1882.

Description.—Matures late. Vines strong and healthy; flowers purple. Tubers oblong-flattened; skin orange with shading and splashes of pinkish purple; flesh white. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 47, 1882, p. 231; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 10; Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1883, p. 14; H. M. Smith's catalogue, 1883, p. 4; Aaron Low's catalogue, 1884, p. 21.

Page's Extra-Early Surprise. Synonym of EARLY SURPRISE.

Page's Peerless. See PEERLESS, PAGE'S.

Pat Murphy. Originated by H. Ernest Hopkins, Conneautville, Pa., in 1901; claimed to be a seedling of Livingston. Introduced by the L. L. Olds Seed Co. in 1911. Reference: Personal letter from H. E. Hopkins to the writer.

Description.—Vines strong, foliage dark green; profuse, beautiful, dark purple flowers; produces seed balls freely. Tubers smooth; eyes fairly shallow; skin nearly white, suffused and flushed with shades of pink and red, always with deep color in the eye cavity. Reference: L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1911.

Pat's Choice. Originated by Frank N. Kirkpatrick, of Minnesota; claimed to be a seedling of Seneca Beauty. Introduced by L. L. Olds in 1900.

Description.—Resembles its parent, but is about two weeks earlier. Tubers medium to large, long; eyes very shallow, pink; skin pink of a little lighter shade, covered with a thick netting. References: L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1900, p. 2; Rural New Yorker, vol. 61, 1902, p. 128.

Peachblow. Synonym of JERSEY PEACHBLOW and WESTERN RED.

Peachblow, Early. See EARLY PEACHBLOW.

Peachblow, Extra-Early. (Group 11.) Claimed to be a seedling of Early Vermont crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1881.

Description.—Season early. Tubers compact in hill, flattish round, uniform in size; eyes blotched and shaded with pink; skin russet white; flesh pure white, firm, fine grained. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 6; 1882, p. 9.

Peachblow, Hall's Early. See EARLY PEACHBLOW, HALL'S.

Peachblow, Improved. (Group 11.) Originated by A. Rand, Shelburne, Vt., in 1873; claimed to be a seedling of Jersey Peachblow crossed with Excelsior. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1877.

Description.—Season late; ripens somewhat earlier than Peachblow. Vines and leaves resemble those of Excelsior, while tubers resemble those of Peachblow. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 8; 1878, p. 17; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1877, p. 67.

Peachblow, Jersey. See JERSEY PEACHBLOW.

Peachblow, Nichol's New Improved. (Group 11.) Originated by William F. Nichol. Introduced by the St. Louis Seed Co. in 1905.

Description.—Tubers large, white, smooth; eyes handsome, shallow, pink. Reference: St. Louis Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1905, p. 51.

Peachblow, Nott's. (Group 11.) Originated by Richard Nott, Burlington, Vt.

Description.—Matures early. Vines of rather dwarf growth. Tubers roundish, smooth; eyes pink; flesh whitish. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 56, 1897, p. 7.

Peachblow, Old Jersey. Synonym of JERSEY PEACHBLOW.

Peachblow, Perfect. See PERFECT PEACHBLOW.

Peachblow, Thorburn's New White. (Group 11.) Claimed to be a seedling of the Excelsior. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Description.—Vines make a heavy, luxuriant growth; flowers large, purple. Skin and flesh of tubers extremely white. Reference: J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1897, p. 10.

Peachblow, White. See WHITE PEACHBLOW.

Pearl. Synonym, *Peerless.* (Group 10, section 1.) Origin unknown, except by inference); supposed to be a sport of Blue Victor.

Description.—Midseason variety. Vines strong, healthy, medium to large; stems medium dark green, rather stocky, upright in the early part of the season, but gradually assuming a decumbent position as plant approaches maturity; lateral branches in normal plants are more or less erect; leaves large, rather flat, somewhat rugose and medium dark green; flowers white. Tubers medium to large size, round-flattened to heart-shape flattened, usually heavily shouldered and broader at stem end; eyes rather shallow, sometimes protuberant when overdeveloped; in normal condition the bud-eye cluster is shallow; when freshly dug there is a distinct pinkish or light purple tinge around the eyes, particularly at the seed end, but after exposure to light or after prolonged storage this color

is not so noticeable; skin a dull white or light russet or brownish white, usually roughened or crackled; flesh solid and quite heavy. Sprouts have base, leaf scales, and tips slightly suffused with light lilac.

Note.—Fitch says, "The Pearl originated and still comes by bud variation from the Blue Victor." Reference: Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, bulletin 176, 1910, p. 3. In harvesting the 1914 crop of Pearls at Caribou, Me., the writer was fortunate enough to observe a single example of a reversion to the Blue Victor type. In the progeny of one plant grown from a single seed piece, six of the seven tubers were typical Pearls, while the seventh was a perfect Blue Victor. In some sections the Pearl is known under the name of Peerless, but such a designation is considered inadvisable, since the true Peerless potato is an entirely different variety.

Pearl, Early. See EARLY PEARL.

Pearl of Cannon Valley. Originated in 1897 from seed balls procured from Germany by the Farmer Seed Co. Introduced by the same firm in 1903.

Description.—Very robust grower. Tubers oblong, nearly oval; eyes few, even with the surface; skin a light cream color, russety. Reference: Farmer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1903, p. 28.

Pearl of Savoy. Originated by Joseph Breck & Sons, of Massachusetts; claimed to be a seedling of Clark's No. 1 crossed with Extra-Early Vermont. Introduced by Joseph Breck & Sons in 1884.

Description.—Fifteen to twenty days earlier than Early Rose. Vines hardy and vigorous. Tubers oblong, fair, large; flesh pearl white. References: Joseph Breck & Sons' seed catalogue, 1884, pp. 8 and 12; 1886, pp. IX, 29, and 33; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 50, 1885, p. 247.

Peerless. Synonym of PEARL. (See note under PEARL.)

Peerless. Synonym, *Bresee's No. 6.* (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by Albert Bresee, of Hubbardton, Vt., in 1862; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili and from the same seed ball as Early Rose. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1870.

Description.—A main-crop variety. Vines erect and strong with large pale-green leaves. Tubers large and handsome, roundish, oblong or oval, a little flattened; eyes large, yet not so much depressed as to impair the general smoothness of the tubers; skin dull white, occasionally coated with russet; eyes shallow; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1870, p. 80; 1871, p. 80; B. K. Bliss & Sons' circular of potato premiums, 1876, p. 8; H. P. Closson's catalogue, 1870; American Agriculturist, vol. 31, 1872, p. 130; American Journal of Horticulture, vol. 8, 1870, pp. 85–86.

Peerless, Page's. Originated by Page & Son, of Stanfield, Oreg.

Description.—Season very early. It is claimed that when the tubers reach their full growth the vines die down and no secondary growth occurs. Tubers rather stubby and very smooth; skin white. Reference: Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record, December 25, 1908, p. 28.

People's. (Group 10, section 1.) Originated in Illinois in 1885 (Frank Ford says, "A new variety originated in Minnesota"); claimed to be a seedling from a cross between Minnesota Seedling and Pearl of Savoy. (The Minnesota is a seedling of Burbank crossed with Early Ohio.) Introduced in 1890.

Description.—The originator says, "Vines heavy and strong. Tubers a beautiful oval, oblong to round, large to very large; eyes few, shallow; skin russet white or tan, sometimes splashed with pink." (Ford says, "creamy white, very much russeted"); flesh white. References: Frank Ford & Sons' seed catalogue, 1890, p. 28; W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1891, p. 62.

Note.—It is impossible to determine whether or not this variety is identical with the People's now grown in the West. The shape of the tubers does not

coincide, but the color of the skin is identical. Fitch claims that the People's is a sport of the Blue Victor and that it occasionally produces tubers with colored eyes which when propagated produce the Blue Victor. Reference: Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, bulletin 176, 1910, p. 3.

Perfect Peachblow. (Group 11.) Originated by W. H. Rand, Shelburne, Vt.; claimed to be a seedling of the old White Peachblow.

Description.—Tubers round oblong; eyes bright pink, very few and small; skin russety, sometimes splotched with purple, especially near the stems; flesh pure white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 33.

Note.—This is apparently not the Perfect or Improved Peachblow grown in the Carbondale, Colo., district.

Petoskey, Early. See EARLY PETOSKEY.

Petoskey, Late. See LATE PETOSKEY.

Philadelphia. Synonym of MERCER.

Pingree. Originated by Martin Bovee, Northville, Mich., in 1894; claimed to be a seedling of Green Mountain.

Description.—Season early. Vines medium in size, but strong and spreading. Tubers very smooth and regular; eyes few, shallow; skin white with a thick netting. References: Northrup, King & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1898, back cover page; L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1899, p. 2.

Pinkeye, Early. Synonym of DYKEMAN.

Pinkeye, Round. Synonym of DYKEMAN.

Polaris. Originated by H. F. Smith, of Vermont, in 1884; claimed to be a sport of Early Rose. Pharo says, "A seedling of Early Rose crossed with Jackson White." Introduced by H. F. Smith in 1886.

Description.—Season very early. Tubers rather oblong, a little flattened; eyes few and shallow; skin white. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1889, p. 5; L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1897, p. 5 (see JOSEPH); Pharo's Chart.

Potentate. (Group 1.) Originated by Thomas Craine, Fort Atkinson, Wis. (Maule says it originated in Iowa).

Description.—Season early. Tubers round to oblong, considerably flattened; eyes in clusters and prominent except at seed end, where they are somewhat sunken; skin white, slightly netted. References: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 13; W. H. Maule's seed catalogue, 1889, p. 12.

Pride. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Tubers variable in shape; eyes medium; skin buff. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 55, 1896, p. 231.

Pride, Clark's. Synonym, *Ensign Bagley.* Originated by Mr. Clark in Aroostook Valley, Me.; parentage not known.

Description.—Season early. Gregory says, "This variety should not be confounded with Clark's No. 1, which we introduced several years ago. Vines stout and healthy, not subject to blight. Tubers very symmetrical; eyes shallow; skin white." References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1905, p. 3; G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1906, p. 11.

Pride of Multnomah. (Group 7.) Originated in Multnomah County, near Portland, Oreg. Introduced by the Portland Seed Co. in 1909.

Description.—Season late. A vigorous-growing, heavy-yielding, main-crop variety. Tubers elongated; eyes shallow; skin white. Claimed to possess drought and disease resistant qualities. References: Portland Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1909, p. 56; Portland Seed Co.'s seed annual, 1911, p. 48.

Pride of the South. Synonyms, *White Bliss, White Triumph.* (Group 2.) Origin not known; it is not improbable that it is a sport of Triumph.

Description.—Season early. Vine characteristics similar to those of White Triumph and Triumph. Tubers tend to become slightly longer than those of White Triumph; eyes as a rule deeply suffused with carmine; skin creamy white, more or less sprinkled with splashes of pink or carmine. This variety is usually listed as identical with White Triumph or White Bliss.

Prize Early Dakota. (Group 5.) Origin not given.

Description.—Matures early. Vines stiffly erect; leaves heavy, broad, flat, deep green. Tubers nearly globular; eyes shallow; skin splashed with rosy crimson, especially around the eyes. Reference: Northern Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1912, p. 10.

Prolific, Bresee's. Synonym, *Bresee's No. 2.* Originated by Albert Bresee, Hubbardton, Vt., in 1861; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili raised from the same seed ball as Early Rose. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1869.

Description.—Season medium; matures about three weeks later than Early Rose. Vines of medium height, quite bushy, somewhat spreading; leaves large. Yield very large. Tubers large, regular, very smooth, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened; eyes but little depressed and slightly pinkish; skin dull white, inclined to be russeted; flesh white; cooks quickly, is very mealy, and of excellent quality. References: The Horticulturist, vol. 24, 1869, p. 50; John W. Adam's catalogue, 1869, p. 11; C. E. Hovey & Co.'s catalogue, 1869, p. 137; American Agriculturist, vol. 28, 1869, p. 30; American Journal of Horticulture, vol. 5, 1869, p. 32; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1871, p. 80 (illus.).

Prosperity. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by Elijah Beardsley, of New London, Ohio, in 1900; claimed to be a seedling of Early Sunrise. Reference: Personal letter from Samuel Gettle to the writer, January 17, 1912.

Description.—Tubers generally oblong to obovoid, broad, flattened; eyes few, slightly depressed; skin dull buff to dull yellow; sprouts violet tipped.

Prosperity, Early. See EARLY PROSPERITY.

Puritan, Early. See EARLY PURITAN.

Puritan, Late. See LATE PURITAN.

Queen of the West. Synonym of MAGGIE MURPHY.

Quick Crop. (Group 6.) Originated in Vermont.

Description.—Season early. Vines vigorous, healthy, dark green. Tubers oblong, smooth, full; resemble Beauty of Hebron in color, being a little more clouded. Vick says, "Tubers oval to long, skin light rose color." References: Robert Evans Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1900, p. 21; Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, 1900, p. 107.

Quick Lunch. (Group 2.) Originated by Gideon Safford, North Bennington, Vt., in 1890; claimed to be a seedling of the Peachblow. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1905.

Description.—Season very early; ten days to two weeks earlier than early Rose. Tubers nearly globular in form; eyes shallow, with a pinkish cast around each eye; skin brownish white, flaked with rosy crimson. Reference: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1905, pp. 22–23.

Note.—This variety, so far as can be observed, is identical with Noroton Beauty. The originator and the introducer, however, stoutly maintain that the two varieties had a separate origin.

Ratekin's Red River Special. See RED RIVER SPECIAL, RATEKIN'S.

Red Bliss. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Red McClure. Originated at Carbondale, Colo.; claimed to be a sport from the Improved Peachblow.

Description.—A medium-late, strong-growing variety. Tubers large, round; skin deep red; flesh white. Reference: Carpenter Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1910, p. 17.

Note.—Claimed to be identical with the Improved or Perfect Peachblow.

Red Mercer. Synonym of LONG RED.

Red River Special, Ratekin's. Originated on Ratekin's seed farm in the Red River Valley in 1907; claimed to be a seedling of the Early Ohio. Introduced by Ratekin in 1912.

Description.—Season very early. Vines strong, with exceptionally deep-green foliage. Tubers similar to those of the Ohio in shape; eyes small; skin white; flesh pure white. Reference: Ratekin's Seed Book, 1912, p. 52 and inside of back cover.

Note.—The tubers received by the Department of Agriculture from J. W. Ratekin, April 26, 1912, were identical with Early Ohio, both in shape and color. His claim that they were white skinned was not sustained. The writer has no hesitancy in saying that the tubers received as Ratekin's Red River Special were straight Early Ohios.

Red River White Ohio. Synonym of WHITE OHIO.

Red Rose, Extra-Early. See EXTRA-EARLY RED ROSE.

Red Six Weeks. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Reliance, Alexander's. Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt., in 1885; claimed to be a seedling of Old Excelsior. Introduced by W. H. Maule in 1904.

Description.—Vines of medium height; leaves large. Tubers roundish and slightly flattened; eyes small, somewhat pinkish; skin white; flesh white. Reference: The Maule Seed Book, 1904, p. 145.

Rhind's Hybrid. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by Duncan Rhind; claimed to be a seedling of Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Note.—This variety seems to be identical with Rural New Yorker No. 2, both in habit of growth and in tuber characters.

Rochester Rose. (Group 4, section 1.) Claimed to be a seedling of the Early Rose. Introduced by Peter Henderson in 1892.

Description.—An improvement in every respect over the Early Rose; season equally early; averages larger in size and is a better yielder. Reference: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1892, p. 7.

Rose, Campbell's Late. See LATE ROSE, CAMPBELL'S.

Rose, Early. See EARLY ROSE.

Rose, Extra-Early Red. See EXTRA-EARLY RED ROSE.

Rose, Extra-Early White. See WHITE ROSE, EXTRA-EARLY.

Rose, Honeoye. See HONEOYE ROSE.

Rose, Houlton. See HOULTON ROSE.

Rose, Improved Early. Synonym of EARLY ROSE.

Rose, Late. See LATE ROSE.

Rose, Maine. Synonym of EARLY MAINE.

Rose, New Scotch. See NEW SCOTCH ROSE.

Rose, Old Early. See OLD EARLY ROSE.

Rose No. 4. Synonym of SPAULDING NO. 4.

Roser, Early. See EARLY ROSER.

Rough Purple Chili. In May, 1851, C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., received eight South American potatoes from a friend in Panama. The Rough Purple Chili was regarded as the only one of promise.

Description.—Ripens late in the season. Very hardy. Vines few, stout, erect, almost black; veins and leaves very dark green; flowers dark lilac, always followed by a few balls. Tubers deep purple, knotty, and hollow when grown on rich soils; eyes longish, deep; skin rough; flesh white and of excellent table quality. References: Country Gentleman, vol. 9, 1857, p. 330; vol. 22, 1863, p. 155.

Note.—The Rough Purple Chili is the parent of the Garnet Chili and the grandparent of the Early Rose.

Round Pinkeye. Synonym of DYKEMAN.

Rubicund. Originated by C. G. Pringle, Charlotte, Vt., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1883.

Description.—Ripens medium late. Vines vigorous and healthy. Tubers longish oval, pointed, and somewhat depressed; skin a peculiar reddish bronze with bright purplish lines near the eyes. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1883, p. 6; American Garden, vol. 4, 1883, p. 83.

Ruby. Originated by C. G. Pringle in 1871; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1875.

Description.—Season early; matures with Early Rose. Vines short and stout with thick, broad, dark-green foliage. Tubers oblong; slightly flattened, resembling those of the Early Rose; eyes carmine, but slightly sunken; skin red, deepened by the carmine which shows in the blotches of the white Peachblow; flesh white, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' circular of potato premiums, 1876; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 9.

Rural Blush. Synonym, *New Blush.* Originated by E. S. Benham, Attica, N. Y.; parentage not given. Introduced by the Rural New Yorker in 1882. Received by the Rural New Yorker from E. S. Benham in 1880.

Description.—Season intermediate. Vines bear small leaves; stems are noted for their branching habit and slenderness; seldom bloom profusely. Tubers medium size and singularly uniform, never growing very large and seldom being very small; skin white except at the seed end, where it assumes a rosy color, from which the name Blush was derived. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 41, 1882, pp. 569–570 and p. 779 (fig. 432); vol. 42, 1883, p. 596. Frank Ford & Son describe it as follows: "Tubers nearly round, a little elongated, considerably flattened; eyes few; skin light flesh color, much russeted, with decided rose tint about eyes and seed end." Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1884, p. 15.

Note.—As grown in western New York and northern Maine the color of the tubers varies from flesh to pink. In certain sections of New Jersey the skin is said to be almost devoid of color.

Rural New Yorker No. 1. See CARMAN No. 1.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by E. S. Carman; claimed to be a seedling of seedlings raised through several generations. Introduced to Rural New Yorker subscribers in a very limited way in 1888. Offered by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1889.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines thrifty and strong. Tubers oblong, inclined to round or round-oval, rather flattened; eyes few, shallow; skin pure white, netted; flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, pp. 839–840; J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1889, p. 8; Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1890, p. 28.

Rural Russet. Synonym of LATE PETOSKEY.

Russet Burbank. Synonym, *California Russet.*

Note.—Similar in every way to Burbank's Seedling, except that the skin is very deeply netted and russeted.

Russet, California. See CALIFORNIA RUSSET.

Russet, Cambridge. See CAMBRIDGE RUSSET.

Russet, Dibble's. (Group 9, section 2.) Origin not known. Introduced by E. F. Dibble in 1912.

Description.—Vines vigorous and healthy. Tubers round; skin white, covered with russet. Reference: E. F. Dibble's farm-seed catalogue, 1912, p. 4.

Russet, Early. See EARLY RUSSET.

Russet, Henderson's Early. Synonym of EARLY RUSSET.

Rustproof. (Group 8, section 2.) Originated by N. P. Hulett, of Pawlet, Vt., about 1900.

Description.—Strong-growing variety of the Green Mountain type, but somewhat later; stems light green; foliage heavy; leaves large and medium green; flowers profusely, but rarely sets seed balls. Tubers large, oblong, broad, and flattened, very similar to Green Mountain, but with smoother skin; eyes not abundant, shallow; skin creamy white.

St. Patrick. Originated by Henry S. Goodale, Sky Farm, Mass.; claimed to be a direct descendant of Garnet Chili and Early Rose. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1879.

Description.—Season medium early. Vigorous, compact habit of growth. Tubers oblong rather than round; eyes few and shallow; skin white and smooth; flesh white. References: Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1882, p. 41; Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1882, p. 14; D. M. Ferry & Co.'s catalogue, 1884.

Salzer's Scabproof. See SCABPROOF, SALZER'S.

Scabproof, Salzer's. (Group 7, section 2.) Origin not given. Evidently introduced by Salzer under this name in 1904. Reference: John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1904, p. 124.

Description.—Season medium to medium late. Vines of medium size and vigor; stems dark green; leaves medium size, rather rough, somewhat rugose, dark green; flowers white. Tubers elongate or cylindrical, usually somewhat flattened; eyes medium to numerous; skin usually deeply russeted and rough. Sprouts usually pink, with faint tinge of lilac at base and tips. Very similar to Cambridge Russet.

Sebec, Early. See EARLY SEBEC.

Seneca Beauty. (Group 4, section 3.) Originated in northern Ohio; claimed to be a seedling. Introduced by A. W. Livingston in 1888.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines rank and healthy, blossoming profusely. Tubers large to very large, long, and very smooth; eyes few, shallow; skin distinct pink. References: A. W. Livingston's seed catalogue, 1890, p. 10; 1891, p. 11; 1895, p. 65.

Shaw, Early. See EARLY SHAW.

Silver Skin. Originated by A. Rand, Shelburne, Vt., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Early Rose crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1880.

Description.—Resembles the Peerless in many respects, but is earlier and of better quality. Vines of medium height, quite stocky, and of compact growth. Tubers medium to large; oval to oblong; skin silvery white, smooth, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh white. Reference: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 13.

Sir Walter Raleigh. (Group 9, section 1.) Originated by E. S. Carman; claimed to be a seedling of the Rural New Yorker No. 2. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1897.

Description.—Vines similar in habit and color of flowers to those of the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but color of stems not as pronounced. Color of flesh and skin of the tubers is the same, but quality is better. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 51, 1892, pp. 202 and 675; vol. 55, 1896, p. 754; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1897, p. 12.

Six Weeks. Synonym of EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Six Weeks, Early. See EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Six Weeks Market, Early. See EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET.

Smith's Blightless Wonder. See BLIGHTLESS WONDER, SMITH'S.

Snow. (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co.

Description.—Vines strong and healthy; stems light green; foliage heavy; leaves rather large and medium green; it flowers freely, but ordinarily sets few seed balls. Tubers large, oblong, and broad-flattened, generally with blunt ends, base usually more or less notched; eyes medium in size and number; skin creamy white, netted. Very similar to Green Mountain.

Snowflake. Originated by C. G. Pringle, Charlotte, Vt., in 1869; claimed to be a seedling (Early Rose crossed with White Peachblow) crossed with Excelsior. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1873.

Description.—Season second early. Tubers elongate-oval, compressed, exceedingly symmetrical; eyes few, shallow except at seed end; skin white with a russet tinge and somewhat roughish and tesselated; flesh snowy white, fine grained, and of superior quality. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1874, p. 3; 1877, pp. 11 and 13; 1878, pp. 20–22; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 39, 1874, p. 243.

Snowflake, Late. See LATE SNOWFLAKE.

Somers' Extra-Early. See EXTRA EARLY, SOMERS'.

Spanish. Synonym of LONG RED.

Spaulding. Origin not given. Introduced by Frank Ford & Son in 1885.

Description.—Season medium. Tubers oval, considerably flattened, good size; eyes few, shallow; skin white, finely netted. Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 14.

Spaulding No. 4. Synonym, *Rose No. 4.* (Group 4, section 2.) Origin not given.

Description.—Season medium early. Tubers inclined to be oblong and thicker than Early Rose; skin a trifle lighter pink. Reference: Ross Bros.' catalogue, 1904, p. 24.

Standard, Dreer's. Origin not known. Introduced by Henry A. Dreer in 1890.

Description.—Season early. Vines healthy, medium size, with deep green foliage. Tubers oval, similar in form to the old Early Vermont; skin white; flesh white. Reference: Henry A. Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1890, p. v.

Standard, Dreer's Early. See EARLY STANDARD, DREER'S.

Star of the East. (Group 6.) Originated by W. E. Johnson, Richmond, Me., in 1900; claimed to be a seedling of Johnson's Dewey crossed with Johnson's No. 1. Introduced by the Johnson Seed Potato Co. in 1905.

Description.—Vines stout. Tubers oblong and very large. Reference: Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue, 1905, p. 19.

Note.—The tuber represented in the cut in the Johnson Seed Potato Co.'s catalogue is elongated and pointed at the seed end with numerous, apparently deep eyes; altogether the shape seems very undesirable.

State of Maine. (Group 8.) Claimed to be a seedling of Early Vermont crossed with Peerless. Introduced by D. Landreth & Sons in 1884.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines vigorous, erect; leaves glossy, flowers white. Tubers cylindrical, slightly elongated; eyes similar to those of the Early Rose; skin buff, sometimes russeted; flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 42, 1883, p. 718 (fig. 672, p. 719); D. Landreth & Sons' catalogue, 1884, p. 55; 1892, p. 40; Henry A. Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1889, p. 32.

Stray Beauty. Synonym of TRIUMPH.

Sunlight. Synonym, *Early Sunlight.* Claimed to have been grown from seed produced by crossing two early white-skinned sorts.

Description.—Season extra early. Vines robust. Tubers of handsome shape, inclined to oblong, broad, but not very thick; eyes shallow; skin white; flesh white. References: Salzer Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1900, pp. 109–110; William Rennie Co.'s seed catalogue, 1905, p. 25.

Sunlight, Early. Synonym of SUNLIGHT.

Superior, Brownell's. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1873; claimed to have been grown from a seed ball of Brownell's Beauty crossed with White Peachblow.

Description.—Season second early or medium late. Vines strong and healthy. Tubers medium to large, elongate-oval or cylindrical; eyes few and small; skin a peculiar dark copper color, fine and smooth. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1877, p. 16; Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1875, p. 67. "Season medium. Vines small. Tubers oblong in shape; eyes few and small; skin red or deep flesh." Reference: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 40, 1875, p. 35.

Superior, Burpee's. Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y., in 1884; claimed to be a seedling of White Star. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1889.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines strong, foliage heavy. Somewhat resembles parent in shape, but is more compact in form. Tubers of good size and shape, growing compactly in hill; eyes shallow; skin and flesh very white. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1889, p. 12; Rural New Yorker, vol. 48, 1889, p. 103.

Surprise, Early. See EARLY SURPRISE.

Surprise, Page's Extra Early. Synonym of EARLY SURPRISE.

Telephone, Early. See EARLY TELEPHONE.

Thorburn. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y.; claimed to be a seedling of Beauty of Hebron. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1886.

Description.—Season medium, about as early as Early Rose. Tubers cylindrical-oblong, sometimes a little flattened; eyes medium in number and prominence; skin white; flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, pp. 804–805 (fig. 501); J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue; 1886, p. 32.

Note.—The variety now grown as Thorburn has flesh or light-pink skin.

Thorburn's New White Peachblow. See PEACHBLOW, THORBURN'S NEW WHITE.

Thoroughbred, Early. See EARLY THOROUGHBRED.

Triumph. Synonyms, *Bliss's Triumph, Red Bliss, Stray Beauty, Red Six Weeks, Early Hunt.* (Group 2.) Originated in Connecticut; claimed to be a seedling of Peerless crossed with a seedling of Early Rose. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1878.

Description.—Season early, matures about 10 days earlier than Early Rose and is more productive. Vines erect; foliage dark green. Tubers medium size, round, uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; skin light red; flesh fine

grained. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1878, p. 13; 1880, p. 17; J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1879, p. 55.

Triumph, Early White. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

Triumph, White. See WHITE TRIUMPH.

Trophy. Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt., from Pringle's hybridized seed; claimed to be a seedling of Ruby crossed with Excelsior. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1878.

Description.—Matures two weeks later than the Early Rose. Vines stout and vigorous; foliage dark green. Tubers medium size, very regular in form, elongate-oval, somewhat flattened; eyes very few, almost flat upon the surface; skin reddish, slightly russeted; flesh white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 43, 1878, p. 215; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1878, p. 12; 1880, p. 15.

Twentieth Century. Said to have been originated by a Scotchman named Milne; parentage not given.

Description.—Season intermediate. Vines vigorous, spreading; leaves dark green; no flowers. Tubers often larger at one end than at the other; eyes few, not prominent; skin russet; flesh nearly white. Thought to bear a close resemblance to Diamond. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 57, 1898, p. 54; Johnson & Stokes's Garden and Farm Manual, 1899, p. 6; The Gardener, March 4, 1905, p. 839.

Uncle Sam. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not given. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co.

Description.—Season medium late, ripening with Rural New Yorker No. 2. Tubers oval; eyes shallow; skin russet white. Reference: Peter Henderson & Co.'s catalogue, 1896, p. 12.

Vaughan. Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y., in 1885; claimed to be an inbred seedling of Peerless. Introduced by Vaughan in 1891.

Description.—Ripens with Early Puritan. Vines dead before those of Early Rose. Tubers resemble those of Beauty of Hebron in shape, though somewhat more elongated; skin flesh color; flesh very white. References: Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1891, p. 25; Vaughan's Gardening, illustrated, 1893, p. 27; Cole's Garden Annual, 1892, p. 47.

Vermont Champion. Synonym of CHAMPION.

Vermont Early. Synonym of EXTRA-EARLY VERMONT.

Vermont, Extra-Early. Synonym, *Early Vermont.* (Group 4, section 1.) Originated by George W. Woodhouse, West Rutland, Vt., in 1866; claimed to be a seedling of Jackson White naturally fertilized by Garnet Chili. Introduced by B. K. Bliss & Sons in 1872.

Description.—Seven to ten days earlier than Early Rose when grown side by side. Vines of medium height, somewhat spreading. Tubers oblong to long oval; eyes numerous, some prominent, others slightly depressed; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1873, p. 7; 1878, pp. 24 and 25; B. K. Bliss & Sons' seed catalogue, 1873, p. 138; Washburn & Co.'s Amateur Cultivator's Guide, 1873, pp. 121–122.

Vicktor. Synonym, *Early Vicktor.* (Group 1.) Originated in western New York. Introduced by James Vick & Sons in 1903 as New Extra-Early potato; it was named Vicktor the following season.

Description.—Matures in less time than Early Ohio, Early Rose, Bovee, etc. Vines vigorous and healthy; tubers large, rounded, slightly flattened; skin white and somewhat russeted. References: Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, 1903, p. ii; 1904, p. 7.

Note.—Apparently identical with Irish Cobbler.

Victor, Blue. See BLUE VICTOR.

Victor, New. See NEW VICTOR.

Victor, White. See WHITE VICTOR.

Vigorosa. (Group 6.) Originated by D. C. Hicks, North Clarendon, Vt.; claimed to be an inbred seedling of Garnet Chili. Introduced by L. L. Olds in 1897.

Description.—Vines strong and vigorous. Tubers oblong, cylindrical, somewhat flattened; skin a beautiful flesh color with considerable netting; flesh white. Reference: L. L. Olds's seed catalogue, 1897, p. 2.

Wall's Orange. See ORANGE, WALL'S.

Walters, Early. See EARLY WALTERS.

Weld's Jumbo. Synonym of JUMBO.

Wendell. Synonym, *Early Wendell.* Originated by Herman Wendell, Albany, N. Y., in 1847; claimed to be a seedling of Carter. Introduced by R. H. Pease in 1854.

Description.—Season intermediate. Vines healthy and vigorous. Tubers roundish oblong; skin white. References: Country Gentleman, vol. 4, 1854, p. 295; American Journal of Horticulture, vol. 1, 1867, p. 100.

Wendell, Early. Synonym of WENDELL.

Western Red. Synonym, *Peachblow.* Origin not given.

Description.—Vines stout and upright like those of Garnet Chili, but with dark stems and leaves and lilac flowers. Tubers a shade darker red than those of Garnet Chili; eyes scarcely as deep; flesh yellow and quite liable to disease. References: Country Gentleman, vol. 22, 1863, p. 155; The Cultivator, vol. 4 (third series), 1856, p. 158.

White Albino, Early. See EARLY WHITE ALBINO.

White Beauty. Synonym, *Bruce's White Beauty.* (Group 7, section 1.) Origin not given. Introduced by J. A. Bruce & Co. in 1891.

Description.—Season medium; resembles Beauty of Hebron in shape, but earlier and more productive. Tubers uniform in size; skin and flesh pure white. References: J. A. Bruce & Co.'s catalogue, 1894, p. 21; Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, 1898, p. 30.

Note.—Vick claims to have introduced White Beauty in 1898. Whether Vick's White Beauty was identical with that of J. A. Bruce & Co. is not apparent.

White Beauty, Bruce's. Synonym of WHITE BEAUTY.

White Bliss. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

White Chenango. See CHENANGO, WHITE.

White Chief. (Group 7, section 1.) Origin not given.

Description.—A new, second-early, vigorous-growing variety; foliage dense. Tubers round, oblong, large; eyes few, shallow; skin smooth, white, with a yellow cast; flesh pure white. Reference: Frank Ford & Son's seed catalogue, 1885, p. 13.

White Early Ohio. Synonym of WHITE OHIO.

White Elephant. Synonym, *Late Beauty of Hebron.* (Group 6.) Originated by E. L. Coy, Hebron, N. Y.; claimed to be a seedling of Garnet Chili crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced by J. M. Thorburn & Co. in 1881.

Description.—Ripens with Late Rose. Vines vigorous and stout. Tubers very large and long; eyes numerous and slightly depressed; skin nearly white with a little pink tint. References: J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed catalogue, 1881, p. 30; 1882, p. 32; B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 10; 1882, p. 11; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 45, 1880, p. 249; Frank Ford's seed catalogue, 1882, p. 14; G. W. P. Jerrard Co.'s catalogue, 1894, p. 22; Buist's Garden Guide, 1895, p. 105; Van Ornam's "Potatoes for Profit," 1896, pp. 81–82.

Note.—There is evidently some confusion regarding the identity of White Elephant and Late Beauty of Hebron. The latter variety is claimed to be a sport of the Early Beauty of Hebron and is said to have been originated by E. L. Coy, the originator of White Elephant.

White Giant. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not given.

Description.—Season medium late. Tubers somewhat oblong; cross sections oval; eyes even with the surface; skin white, netted. Reference: Ford Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1901, p. 37.

Note.—This variety is similar to, if not identical with, Rural New Yorker No. 2.

White Harvest, Gurney's. (Group 8, section 1.) Origin not known.

Description.—Early, productive, white potato. Reference: Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.'s catalogue, 1912, p. 65.

White Mercer. Synonym, *White Meshannock.* Origin not known.

Description.—Season early. Vines small, resembling those of clouded Meshannock. Tubers long, round, smooth; eyes numerous; skin white; flesh white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 10, 1859, p. 398.

White Meshannock. Synonym of WHITE MERCER.

White Mountain. Synonym, *New White Mountain.* (Group 8, section 1.) Originated by O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt.; claimed to be a sport of Early Potentate. Introduced by Alexander in 1880.

Description.—A medium-late, vigorous-growing variety. Tubers medium to large; eyes even with the surface or slightly bulged above; skin white, with rich, yellowish, creamy cast, considerably netted; flesh white. References: Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 44, 1879, p. 818; J. A. Everitt's seed catalogue, 1899, pp. 52–53.

White Ohio. Synonyms, *New White Ohio, White Early Ohio, Red River White Ohio.* (Group 5.) Originated by James Vick & Sons in 1892; claimed to be a sport of Early Ohio. Vaughan says, "A western grower found, three years ago (1898), a plant producing pure white potatoes identical with Early Ohio in every point except in color."

Description.—Identical with Early Ohio in every point except color of skin; eyes more or less shaded with pink. References: Vick's Floral Guide, 1896, p. 31; Vaughan's seed catalogue, 1900, p. 39.

Note.—Both sources of origin may be correct, as the Early Ohio has on several occasions been observed by the writer to produce white tubers.

White Peachblow. (Group 11.) Claimed to have been produced from the pit (seed ball) of a Peachblow, by some one at Saratoga, N. Y.

Description.—A little earlier in maturity than the Peachblow. Plants stocky and vigorous, resembling the parent. Tubers about the same size as those of Peachblow; skin clear white except at eyes, which are peach-blossom pink. References: Country Gentleman, vol. 26, 1865, p. 315; American Journal of Horticulture, vol. 1, 1867, p. 100.

White Peachblow, Thorburn's New. See PEACHBLOW, THORBURN'S NEW WHITE.

White Rose, Extra-Early. (Group 4, section 1.) Originated in Aroostook County, Me.

Description.—Season extra early. Tubers similar in shape to those of the old Early Rose; skin white. Reference: T. W. Wood & Sons' catalogue, 1902, p. 5.

White Star. Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1875; claimed to be a seedling of Excelsior crossed with White Peachblow. Introduced in 1881.

Description.—Season medium early. Vines strong, stocky, vigorous; foliage dark green. Tubers oblong and large; skin white, covered with a minute, russet

netting; flesh white. References: B. K. Bliss & Sons' potato catalogue, 1881, p. 6; 1883, pp. 8–9; D. M. Ferry & Co.'s catalogue, 1882, p. 50.

Note.—A. Rand, of Bristol, Vt., a few years ago claimed that White Star was the Burbank renamed. Present available data do not substantiate this claim.

White Swan. (Group 9, section 1.) Origin not given.

Description.—Tubers cylindrical, medium long, tapering at one end; eyes rather deep; skin buff; flesh nearly white. Reference: Rural New Yorker, vol. 45, 1886, p. 281.

White Triumph. Synonyms, *Early White Triumph, Pride of the South, White Bliss, Junior Pride.* (Group 2.) A white sport of Bliss's Triumph. Introduced by the Iowa Seed Co. in 1904.

Description.—Season early; earlier than Early Ohio. Tubers strongly resemble Bliss's Triumph in shape, while in general appearance they are somewhat similar to the Improved Peachblow; eyes not so deep; skin smoother. References: Iowa Seed Co.'s catalogue, 1904, p. 34; D. Landreth & Sons' catalogue, 1910, p. 74; S. L. Lamberd & Co.'s catalogue, 1908, p. 19.

Note.—The skin of the White Triumph is white with an occasional splash of carmine on some tubers, either around the eyes or on other portions. There seems to be some confusion in the minds of seedsmen as to the identity of this variety with Pride of the South, many seedsmen claiming that they are identical. As observed by the writer in 1914, the Pride of the South showed more color around the eyes and was a slightly longer tuber, not so distinctly roundish as the White Triumph.

White Triumph, Early. Synonym of WHITE TRIUMPH.

White Victor. Originated by Frank Jensen, Waushara County, Wis.; claimed to be a sport of Blue Victor. Introduced by L. L. Olds in 1905.

Description.—Season medium early. Tubers large to very large; eyes few, shallow, symmetrical; skin creamy white, well netted and russeted; flesh white. References: Rural New Yorker, vol. 44, 1885, p. 10; L. L. Olds's catalogue, 1905, p. 2.

Willard. Synonym, *Willard Seedling.* Originated by C. W. Gleason; claimed to be a seedling of Early Goodrich. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory in 1869.

Description.—Season medium. Vines larger than those of Early Goodrich. Tubers oblong-roundish; eyes medium deep; skin a rich rose color with numerous dots of dull white and occasional splashes of yellowish white; flesh white. References: J. J. H. Gregory's seed catalogue, 1869, p. 20; 1872, p. 34.

Willard Seedling. Synonym of WILLARD.

Winner, Brownell's. (Seedling No. 2000.) Originated by E. S. Brownell, Essex Junction, Vt., in 1885; claimed to be a seedling of White Star crossed with Peachblow. Introduced by W. A. Burpee in 1890.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines wide spreading, vigorous. Tubers large, long, oval, slightly flattened; eyes few, not deep; skin rosy pink; flesh white. References: W. A. Burpee's Farm Annual, 1890, p. 10; Rural New Yorker, vol. 48, 1889, p. 103.

Wisconsin, Early. See EARLY WISCONSIN.

Wonderful. Origin not known. Introduced by J. J. H. Gregory & Son in 1903.

Description.—Season medium late. Tubers large, well shaped, medium to long; eyes close to the surface; skin rich russet brown. Reference: J. J. H. Gregory & Son's seed catalogue, 1905, p. 26.

World's Wonder. Originated by Paul Frederick, Victor, N. Y., in 1898; claimed to be a seedling of Carman No. 3.

Description.—Season medium late. Vines strong and stocky. Tubers nearly round; skin white. Reference: O. K. Seed Store catalogue, 1910, p. 9.

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